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JOHNSTONE & DUNCKLEE.

Wintering Milk Cows.

The high price and great scarcity of butter should attract the attention of farmers to the management of the dairy and its profits during the winter, and due preparation should be made for keeping the cows which are to furnish the dairy with milk with food that will produce the largest amount of this necessary article. Here in Detroit, at the present moment, very little good fresh butter can be obtained at a price less than from 20 cts. to 23 cts. per pound; and when we look at the prices obtained for the same article in cities further to the east, a price for a good article equally high is paid. But it must be remembered that of the great mass of butter sent to market, full two-thirds at least will not pass inspection as first quality, and a very large proportion is sold under the denomination of "cooking butter," which is generally an unctuous, yellow, ring-streaked and speckled substance, with a very perceptible and not very pleasant odor, which may be easily perceived by persons whose smelling organs are in reasonable order; and it is often uncertain whether the firkin in which it is packed contains the most butter or the most salt.

On most farms there are generally from two to six or eight cows which may be made to yield con-

siderable profit during the winter months, if rightly managed; but as a general rule, the poor things, as soon as the pastures are cut off, are allowed to shift for themselves, about the doors of the house or the farm-house, with a few arm-fulls of straw or dried corn-stalks or marsh hay thrown down to them twice or three times a day by one of the boys. As there is no outlay of labor or expense incurred in such management, the returns are just in proportion; as care costs nothing, so the profits may be generally counted by cents instead of dollars, and the farmer considers himself a lucky fellow if he gets his cattle through the winter without suffering a dead loss. Indeed, if they are able to walk from the yard to the pasture in the spring, he considers that they have done well. But this is a mistake. All that these cattle have gained through the summer, in flesh and condition, they have lost, and the farmer who keeps them in that way has lost it too. That loss has been his pecuniary loss, for while the cow has been regaining her lost flesh she cannot be as profitable at the milk-pail as she would be if put on grass in full condition to take advantage of it. From this we must certainly conclude that if the farmer would make his milk stock repay him for the capital he has invested in them, he must have facilities for keeping them in such condition that they will yield him a profit. We say nothing about choice of breeds for milking qualities. There are but few farmers who have not opportunities of either getting by purchase or raising choice milk cows, for they exist in every county, more or less, and so long as they are good ones the breed is not of so much consequence; though it is a well known fact that some breeds, as a general rule, furnish more and better milkers than our native stock.

To render cows profitable in winter, the building in which they are stabled must be made perfectly warm, dry and tight. Warmth is just as necessary to the comfort of the quadruped as it is to that of the human being; and we all know that as much service cannot be got out of a shivering, half-starved laborer, as out of one who is comfortably housed, and whose appetite has been fully satisfied and system is kept up to the requirements of his

daily work. A well-built, well-planned cow-house is a necessity of the farm, and it ought to be arranged so that the animals can be readily fed and easily kept clean; and while close and warm, to protect it from the inclemency of the weather, it ought to be capable of thorough ventilation. Such a house should be at least from 16 to 17 feet wide, and of any length that the number of cows may require, which is generally about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet for each cow. It may be thought we have given too much width to the house, but we believe that to feed cows economically there ought always to be a passage-way wide enough to admit a wheelbarrow or small hand-wagon in front of their heads. One of the best arrangements of this kind we ever saw, was at the Shaker village of Niskayuna, near Albany, New York, where each cow had a drawer that would hold a bushel. These were made of inch stuff set strongly into the partition that runs across the heads of the cows. Whenever the cows were to be fed, the drawers were all pulled out, and the cut hay or straw, mixed with the bran, or if it were roots, the carrots, turnips or beets, were filled into each in a very few minutes; and when all were supplied the drawers were pushed in, and the cattle were all fed almost at the same minute. There was no straining of one animal to get at the other's feed; nor did the animals have to be kicked and pounded and struck in the face to keep them from putting their noses into the basket from which the man was feeding them. A passage of three feet in front, and allowing ten feet for the length of the stalls and four feet for a passage between the animals, and in which there ought to be a good strong gutter to carry off the urine and all wetness; for if we would have first-rate sweet butter, the animals from which the milk comes must be kept clean. A great many also believe that cows do better and are kept cleaner by allowing them but little, if any, straw or litter. This we believe to be wrong. An animal likes a soft warm bed of straw in the winter season just as much as the farmer himself prefers a feather bed and plenty of comforters. To neither is the soft side of a plank agreeable when something better is to be had. In general it is the case that a good many men find it too much work to take care of the cattle, when kept in this way; but then they do not reckon on the ample pay they get for their trouble in the piles of manure, which would lie in their yard ready to be carted out into their fields in the spring, if they practised this mode.

In mixed farming, such as is practised in the State of Michigan, where cows are kept mostly for the purpose of raising stock; and where the dairy, either for butter or cheese, is not made the first object, there are always large quantities of various kinds of coarse food, which, if economized, may be turned to great profit. There are the chaff of the

oats, the husks of the corn, the small potatoes, when they are raised in any quantity. There is the oat straw itself, which, cut up in one of the improved hay and straw cutters that are now considered indispensable by a good farmer, with an equal amount of clover hay; there are the corn-stalks, treated in the same way, which all may be made to yield cash by a little care and economy on the part of the farmer. At the same time it must be allowed, that if we except the potatoes, all these substances together will not produce the largest amount of butter from the cows in winter without the aid of some softer or greener food. Where neither carrots nor turnips nor ruta-bagas are raised for the purpose of feeding cattle, as is too frequently the case, there is at least corn, and it will be found that a pint of corn meal well soaked in water, and given every day, will not only keep the milk cows up to their milk, but will add materially to their butyrateous qualities. Where corn meal may be found too expensive, or cannot be had, a quart of bran, with a pint of linseed oil cake meal stirred or mixed with a due proportion of water, will have the same effect. Another point that all dairymen whom we have ever conversed with strongly insist on, is the importance of regularity in the time of feeding, and in the time of milking. Those who have paid particular attention to this subject assure us that it would hardly be believed how much influence any irregularity in either has upon the quantity of milk given. In the establishment of the Shakers above referred to, where from twenty to thirty milk cows were kept all the year round, and where they were attended to for the purpose of making them profitable, a clock was kept for the regulation of these two important points in the economy of the dairy.

There are few acquainted with the taking care of cattle who will not admit the great importance of milking animals perfectly dry. Some managers of butter dairies assert that nearly all their profits come from their attention to this particular part of the work. Experiments show that the "strippings" usually contain at least eight times as much butter as the first milk from the same cow; and sometimes there is a difference as great as from twelve to sixteen times as much, that is to say, that if a gallon of the first milk from a cow produced but an ounce of butter, a gallon of the last milk would produce sixteen ounces. We are not prepared to say from actual observation, that as great a difference as this exists, or that while it may exist in some cases that it is the case in all; but it will be universally conceded that a great difference does exist, and that the profits of the milking stock may be easily lessened by inattention or carelessness on the part of those intrusted with the milking. In calling the attention of the farmers of Michigan to

this subject at the present time, we know that we are doing not only them a service, but also the population in the cities. It is but a short time since we heard some of our dealers in provisions state that they had to go to Ohio to lay in a supply of butter and cheese for the winter. This ought not to be. Michigan ought to produce a surplus of these commodities, if there were not bad management somewhere.

POLAND OATS.—We find the following letter relating to Poland oats, a variety which we have ourselves grown with profit, in the columns of the *Kalamazoo Gazette*. The letter is addressed to the editor of that paper.

MR. HASCALL:—If the following experiment with the above new variety of oats, is worthy of a place in your columns, it is at your service. I procured from the state of New York, last spring, the contents of a letter of the above oats, the postage of which was nine cents, and could not have exceeded one and a half ounces, out of which weight, was two envelopes and a half sheet of paper. I harvested from the same, nineteen pounds of clean oats, which just filled the half-bushel—which, allowing the seed to be one and a half ounces, is a yield two hundred fold, the whole growing on 354 square feet of ground, and weighing thirty-eight pounds per bushel.

MOSES KINGSLEY.

GRAND PRAIRIE, Sept. 1853.

Besides what our correspondent writes relative to Poland oats, we add a portion of a letter from a gentleman and a practical farmer of New York with whom we are well acquainted. The letter was published in a late number of the *Rural New Yorker*, and agrees in all particulars with our own experiments. The writer says:—

"I have grown them for three years past, and my experience is that the same amount of seed is necessary per acre, that is needed for common oats. The yield in the bulk of grain is not materially different, though I think it is *quite as good*; but the great advantage in raising them consists in their weighing from 10 to 12 pounds per bushel more than other oats.

The straw is of good size, and they ripen about ten days earlier than any other variety. Particular care should be used by those who grow them for seed, not to sow them by the side of other oats or allow them to become mixed in any way after harvesting.

I have sold for seed all I have raised during the two preceding years, and could have sold a very large quantity beyond my supply last spring. I think those who have a knowledge of them will not fail to cultivate them hereafter. I presume those who have grown them this season, and kept them entirely unmixed from other oats, will readily sell what they have to spare for seed; and after another crop shall be grown, I presume an extensive demand for seed can be supplied. T. YEOMANS.

Did you ever hear the musical notes of a starving herd of hogs? Extinguish by food those notes, speedily, if you would avoid even more annoying notes after day has passed.

Trial of Reaping Machines before the Committee appointed by the Royal Ag. Soc. of Eng.

The following account of the trial of Reaping Machines, had before a committee appointed by the Royal Agricultural Society, will be read with interest. It is taken from the *London Times*. It will be seen that the committee are of the opinion, that there are certain combinations of parts of the several machines which were exhibited which might be made, that would simplify the machine and reduce the expense. It is to be hoped that some ingenious American inventor will take hold of it.

The adjourned trial of the reaping machines, which were selected out of the twelve that were tested at the recent meeting of this Society at Gloucester, took place on Wednesday last, on Mr. Pusey's farm, at Pusey, Berks. On that occasion the judges selected six for further trial, namely: Bell's reaper, exhibited by Crosskill of Beverly; McCormick's ditto, exhibited by Burgess & Key; Hussey's improved ditto, exhibited by Messrs. Dray & Co.; ditto, exhibited by Messrs. Garret & Son; Hussey's new reaper, exhibited by Mr. O. Hussey; McCormick's ditto, exhibited by Samuelson. Out of the six selected, only five made their appearance, Messrs. Garret & Son having withdrawn from competition. The machines were on the ground on Tuesday, and were all put in operation, in order that the judges and Mr. Pusey's friends might have a private and uninterrupted view of their action; but the rain poured down in such torrents during the whole of the day, that it was considered expedient to discontinue working them until the public trial, which was fixed for Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. At that hour an immense number of persons from various parts of the kingdom, assembled at Mr. Pusey's farm, and anxiously awaited the result of a trial which had excited so much interest, in consequence of the difference in the decisions of the judges at those agricultural meetings where these machines had been tested. Among the company present to witness this trial, were the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Wharnccliffe, Mr. P. Pusey, President, Mr. W. Miles, M. P., Mr. W. Monsell, M. P., Mr. Mechi, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Cotton, Rev. Dr. Pusey, Rev. E. Hobhouse, Mr. C. Eyston, Mr. J. Ackland, Mr. J. Hyatt, Mr. W. Fisher Hobbs, steward of field implements, Mr. J. Hannum, Mr. W. Woodward, Mr. J. Druce, the three latter acting as judges, and Mr. C. E. Amos as consulting engineer; Messrs. S. Druce, sen., S. Druce, jun., Williams, Edmonds, Barnard, Nalder, Garne, Baker, W. Davy, W. Thomson, Trumper, Spooner, Hart, Crosskill, Hussey, Dray, Samuelson, Gillam, and many distinguished agriculturists resident in the neighborhood, and from a distance. There were also several foreigners from Russia, Prussia, Germany, France, and America, present on this occasion. The machines were tried first on a fine piece of wheat, next on a piece of barley which was very wet and beaten down, then on a bean crop, and afterwards on a piece of oats, finishing on another piece of barley which was in a better condition than the former piece. The various trials were watched with deep interest, and owing to the admirable management and good humored firmness of the steward, Mr. Fisher Hobbs, the spectators were kept within bounds, and fair

play was obtained for the several competitors. The various machines were guided either by the inventor or manufacturer, and it was amusing to witness their long and laborious exertions to develop the merits of their respective machines, and to win the approbation of the judges and the public. The trials were most satisfactory, and the work on the whole was well executed, with the exception of that on the first piece of barley, which was in such a state that some of the machines could do nothing with it. All the machines were seen to the best advantage on the wheat and oat crop, more especially on the latter. There appeared, however, to be but one opinion among the spectators, that for cleanliness, evenness, and excellence of work, Bell's reaper surpassed all the others. There was some little difficulty in starting this machine, in consequence of the horses not being accustomed to the novelty of pushing the implement before them, but in a short time they got used to it, and worked in excellent style. The chief features in this machine which made it so popular were that it delivered the corn itself without requiring any one to rake it off, and left these swathes in one continued line, and at such a distance that the machine could pursue its rounds without rendering it necessary to clear the ground for its progress; in addition to these merits, it can cut right through a field of corn and deliver it on either side. The increased cost of this machine over its competitors, appeared to be the only drawback, for the work was admitted on all hands to be all that could be desired. During the day the company were entertained in a most liberal and hospitable manner by Mr. Pusey, whose house was thrown open to all, and while he entertained the rich, he never forgot the poor, for all the agricultural laborers present were supplied with an abundance of good cheer. It was about 5 o'clock when the trials of the machines were brought to a close, and the judges then retired to Mr. Pusey's seat, to deliberate and make their award. It appeared that they had engaged upon no easy task, for two hours had elapsed before their duties were brought to a termination. It should, however, be stated that in addition to their award and accompanying remarks, they had to frame a report to submit to the Royal Agricultural Society, detailing the grounds upon which they have acted and the principles which have guided their decisions. The report will not appear before November, when it will be entered on the journals of the Society. We cannot close our notice of this interesting meeting without paying a tribute of praise to the distinguished President elect of the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr. Pusey, for his kindness, affability, and hospitality to all those who were present. The Society itself is deeply indebted to him for the great facilities which he afforded on this occasion, not only with great inconvenience but pecuniary loss to himself, for considerable injury was necessarily done to the crops by so large a gathering of persons. The following embraces the judges' award and report:

* PUSEY, Berks, August 17.

In making their awards, the judges regret that, having tested the reaping machines at Gloucester upon rye unripe, and consequently unfit for harvesting, they have been compelled with the selected machines, at this adjourned trial, by two days of extreme wet weather, to test them upon corn in such a state, as under ordinary circumstances it would not be cut. They, however, have given the

different reapers as full a trial as circumstances would permit, upon wheat, barley, oats and beans, and, after carefully testing the merits of the different machines, have unanimously awarded the Society's prize of £20 to Mr. Croskill's Bell's reaper; they also highly commend Messrs. Burgess & Key's reaper upon McCormicks principle; and they commend Messrs. Dray & Co.'s reaper, upon Hussey's principle.

The judges have the satisfaction of reporting that a decided improvement has taken place in the working of the reaping machines brought under their notice; nevertheless, they are of opinion that, by a combination of certain elements which exist in the various machines exhibited, there could be one produced which would surpass anything hitherto brought before the public, possessing the advantages of simplicity in construction, greater durability, reduction in price, lightness of draft, and, at the same time, might be more easily managed by the agricultural laborer.

FISHER HOBBS, Steward of Field Implements.
CHARLES E. AMOS, Consulting Engineer.

HENRY J. HANNUM,
W. WOODWARD,
JOSEPH DRUCE, } Judges.

Plowing Marshes.

MR. JOHNSTONE—*Sir*:—My attention was directed the other day to a communication in the *Michigan Farmer*, signed S. Russel, asking whether any one had a better way of plowing marshes than he had. For his information as well as for others of your readers who may be interested, I will just say I have a plow which I think every way adapted to such work. It is attached to an axle as his is, with the small wheels of a common wagon, and is so geared that the team walks on the sod out of the miry furrow. I have three sizes; one 16 inches, one 20, and one 24 inches. I have a cutter running under ground which cuts the first furrow neatly off on the share side. It is fastened to the share by a bolt. By this means the first furrow is turned with as little difficulty as the rest, as it is cut off on both sides and may be taken away. When I get some laying out done and back-furrows turned, I take the share cutter off till wanted again. The big plow turns flat the largest bogs I ever met with without any trouble of mowing or burning, (willows not excepted.) It is made expressly for marsh purposes; it aids much in ditching also, by removing the tough sod. It is worked with two levers, one to steer the wheels, the other to regulate the depth as I go along; all done with ease by the holder of the plow. The tongue has a loose tenon in the axle so that the furrow-wheel does not get out of place. The oxen may go near the furrow or two or three feet from it without inconvenience to the plow. I can plow from one to twelve inches deep. Paring may be done for meadows. Burn, or haul off the top for manure, and sow on the clear surface. Those who have used my plows say

they work well where other plows will do no good. The small plow does very good work where the bogs or lumps are not too high; it is worked with two or three yoke of oxen. The plow rigging allowing the team to go all on the land is a new invention patented to the subscriber. It is long and very high in the beam; it enters the ground through the tough roots at once and does not choke easy. After the first day when the team gets steady I can plow all day without missing a furrow or failing to turn it over. I am beginning to make plows of different sizes so that I can sell them with the right of county or township.

Mr. Russel wishes to know what will grow on marshes: you may tell him that hemp, ruta-bagas and buckwheat, are said to do very well. As for corn, melons, and broom-corn, I have seen them all do exceedingly well on the tough sod as soon as turned over. But always plant potatoes in the muck for a good yield and good sweet quality, free from that disease, the potato rot. So far as I have seen them tried even the tender spotted meshanock keeps free from rot through the winter. Don't be afraid to try artichokes for your pigs, Mr. Russel. Respectfully, ELIJAH GOLDTHAIT.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Sept. 1853.

Importation of Improved Cattle.

We referred in a late number, to the sale of the late Earl of Ducie's herd of Improved Short-Horn Cattle, and stated that a Mr. Thomas, of New York, had purchased the finest and highest priced cattle offered at that sale. There was a mistake in the name of the purchaser, which should have been *Thorne*, instead of "Thomas." A friend residing in the State of New York, and who is well acquainted with the purchaser, writes us relative to the animals which were bought for Mr. Thorne, as follows:

"In looking over the October number of the *Farmer*, I find you have made a mistake in the name of the gentleman who purchased some valuable cattle at the sale of the late Earl of Ducie, in England. The Short-Horn Cow of the Duchess Blood, named 'Duchess 64,' which cost 600 guineas, (or three thousand dollars), was bought by Francis M. Rotch, of Otsego County, in this State, for *Jonathan Thorne*, of Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, New York." Previous to the auction, Mr. Rotch purchased at private sale for the same Mr. Thorne, for 1000 guineas, (or \$5,000), the celebrated Bull of the Duchess Blood, named "*Grand Duke*," No. 10,284, in the *English Short-Horn Herd-Book*; of this bull the *Mark-Lane Express* speaks in the highest terms, as combining almost every excellence required in an animal of this kind; and stock which has already been raised from him, has acquired great celebrity, one of them being the famous bull, "Duke of Gloucester." Besides this

bull, Mr. Rotch purchased for Mr. Thorne, the cows and heifers named at the following prices:

Duchess, 64,	600 guineas.
Duchess, 59th,	350 "
Duchess 68, (an eleventh month calf),	300 "
Peri, a yearling heifer,	100 "
Darling, a two year old,	140 "
Aurora, do do,	150 "
Mystery,	250 "
Frederica, a prize heifer,	300 "
Lallah Rookh, 19 months,	400 "

Mr. Thorne also purchased a Southdown Buck, and fifteen Southdown Ewes which had all taken premiums at the Royal Agricultural Society of England. All these animals are now on his farm at Thornsedale, near Washington Hollow, Dutchess co., New York. And should you, or any of your Michigan friends, visit this section of the country, I would recommend that you pay this farm a visit. An examination of these cattle will repay you for any trouble or delay you may incur. Yours truly, J.

We have deemed the above letter not uninteresting to the readers of the *Farmer*, as giving information as to where, after sometime, stock may be had, which will really prove beneficial to those who would be willing to introduce animals of pure blood into the State of Michigan.

Kent county Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I am not in the habit of writing for the public, but as nothing has heretofore been published in the *Farmer* in reference to the doings and prosperity of our County Society which has just held its fifth annual fair, I take the liberty, though not an official, of sending you a sketch of our exhibition. It was held, according to previous arrangement, in this city, on the 5th and 6th of October. We had anticipated a good time if the weather should prove favorable, and it was all we could have wished, for Sol never smiled down two more beautiful days upon earth. At an early hour our people were seen coming from "far off and near," bringing their horses and cattle, their sheep and hogs, and their various mechanical implements for the benefit of the farmer. Fruits of all kinds were brought in great abundance, and seed wheat and seed corn of the very best quality. The golden Australian wheat was the largest and handsomest berry that I ever saw. As I said, we expected a good show, but we fairly *beat ourselves* this time; and a gentleman from Detroit said that we had beat the State Fair in many things, particularly in fruit and the fine arts, of which there was a good display, such as pencilings, drawings, daguerreotypes, &c. The exhibition was altogether ahead of what its most sanguine friends had anticipated, and I trust it has given a new impulse to the spirit of improvement which will not "die out" before the next "Fair day" comes around. Perhaps some praise is due to the *Michigan Farmer*, for some

who have taken it the year past (who never took a *farmer's* paper before) were out to the fair, where they never were before, and got premiums! Our exhibition closed with a good, wholesome, practical address, by the Rev. E. Prince. Being rather of a homespun make, and somewhat of a farmer's man himself, he was enabled wisely to divide to each one his "portion in due season." After commending us for the advancement we had made in the good cause, he said we should continue to follow up the improvements of the day, and encourage the laborer by all the means in our power; the fop and the dandy we might pity and support if we chose, but encourage the laborers by honors and rewards. He advised us to lay aside the old ruinous credit system and adopt the cash principles. If we would prosper we must henceforth live as honest men and no longer be robbers; robbers of our Creator, or, which is as bad, of the soil, by compelling it to give up all its native elements of fertility for our support and paying nothing back. After showing what had been done in the last century, and congratulating us on our present and future prospects, and particularly on our prospect of soon having a passage out, by railroad, to the borders of creation, or, as our neighbors would have it, to 'civilization,' he proceeded to make some calculation on what we might expect in the next two hundred years. He thought railroads would be considered altogether too slow by that time, and that air conveyance would be adopted in their stead. If any difficulty should arise as to the *in* and *out* of these conveyances, he doubted not the Maine Law would make it all clear. This idea was received with much applause.

The whole address was a choice and able production, and worthy to be published; but I have neither time nor space to extract further.

Respectfully yours, W. O. HOUGHTALING.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 10th, 1853.

Washtenaw County Fair.

The Fair held at Ypsilanti in October was not only a credit but an honor to the town and county. We have room now only for a few words relative to those departments which came under the immediate control of the ladies. Other counties may have done as well, or even better, but, as we have no means of judging, we cannot make comparisons, still we could not help wishing that at least one delegate from some of the societies that might be named, had been present to take hints from their artistic skill in rural decorations. True, Washtenaw can afford to have good Fairs, as it is one of the oldest and wealthiest counties in the State, yet it was not so much the outlay of money as the exhibition of taste that gave such a charm to their Floral Hall. Evergreens, flowers, mosses and

grasses may be had anywhere at the expense of a little time and trouble; and really if ladies knew what beauty there is in these things when skilfully arranged, and could see to how much better advantage their works of genius and industry appear, either by contrast or by a harmonious blending of nature with art, we are sure they would spend days in decorating a tent or hall for their reception, rather than exhibit them as some now do on the Court-House steps, or in the broad glare of sunshine on the village common.

The tent used at Ypsilanti was beautifully decorated with evergreens, and great numbers of birds were singing from cages half hidden among them. Pyramids covered with moss and flowers, a Downing monument wreathed with white blossoms, immense bouquets of grasses in mossy vases, rustic designs, moss baskets, &c., gave a pleasing variety and imparted new beauties to the works of art. Specimens of needle and fancy work were numerous and beautiful. The Artists' department was well filled with valuable productions, but we cannot particularise them now.

In Manufacturers' Hall the increase in rag carpets seemed to be in proportion to the falling off in patch work quilts. (Have the ladies of Washtenaw commenced a crusade of extermination against those parti-colored consumers of time and money?) There were several fine coverlets, pairs of stockings, pieces of flannel and other cloths; a white counterpane and two handsome white quilts.

It was a matter of some surprise that Washtenaw furnished but six cheeses for her fair, only three of which were reported as being worthy of notice. The butter was good though not in great quantity, and the vegetables and fruits fully equal to those shown at the State Fair.

From *The Horticulturist*, January, 1848.

The Philosophy of Manuring Orchards.

BY THE LATE A. J. DOWNING.

The culture of the soil may be viewed in two very different aspects. In one, it is a mean and ignorant employment. It is a moral servitude, which man is condemned to pay to fields perpetually doomed to bear thorns and thistles. It is an unmeaning routine of planting and sowing, to earn bread enough to satisfy the hunger, and cover the nakedness of the race. And it is performed in this light, by the servants of the soil, in a routine as simple, and with a spirit scarcely more intelligent than that of the beasts which draw the plow that tears open the bosom of a hard and ungenial earth!

What is the other aspect in which Agriculture may be viewed? Very different indeed. It is an employment at once the most natural, noble, and independent that can engage the energies of man. It brings the whole earth into subjection. It transforms unproductive tracts into fruitful fields and

gardens. It raises man out of the uncertain and wild life of the fisher and hunter, into that where all the best institutions of society have their birth. It is the mother of all the Arts, all the Commerce, and all the industrial employments that maintain the civilization of the world. It is full of the most profound physical wonders, and involves an insight into the whole history of the planet, and the hidden laws that govern that most common and palpable, and yet most wonderful and incomprehensible substance—matter? There has never yet lived one who has been philosopher enough to penetrate farther than the outer vestibules of its great temples of truth; and there are mysteries enough yet unexplained in that everyday miracle, the growth of an acorn, to excite for ages the attention and admiration of the most profound worshiper of God's works.

Fortunately for us and our age, too much light has already dawned upon us to allow intelligent men ever to relapse into any such degrading view of the aim and rights of the cultivator as that first presented. We have too generally ascertained the value of science, imperfect as it still is, applied to farming and gardening, to be contented any more to go back to that condition of things when a crooked tree was used for a plow, and nuts and wild berries were sufficient to satisfy the rude appetite of man. The natural sciences have lately opened new revelations to us of the hidden problems of growth, nutrition, and decay in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Secrets have been laid bare that give us a new key to power, in our attempts to gain the mastery over matter, and we are continually on the alert to verify and put in practice our newly-acquired knowledge, or to add in every possible way to the old stock. Men are no longer contented to reap short crops from worn-out soil. They look for scientific means of renovating it. They would make the earth do its utmost. Agriculture is thus losing its old character of being merely physical drudgery, and is rapidly becoming a science, full of profound interest, as well as a grand practical art, which, Atlas-like, bears the burden of the world on its back.

It is not to be denied that CHEMISTRY is the great railroad which has lately been opened, graded, and partially set in operation, to facilitate progress through that wide and comparatively unexplored territory—*scientific cultivation*:—Chemistry, which has scrutinized and analyzed till she has made many things, formerly doubtful and hidden, as clear as noonday. And it is by watching her movements closely, by testing her theories by practice, by seizing every valuable suggestion, and working out her problems patiently and fairly, that the cultivator is mainly to hope for progress in the future.

No one who applies his reasoning powers to the

subject will fail to see, also, how many interesting points are yet in obscurity; how many important facts are only just beginning to dawn upon the patient investigator; how much is yet to learn only by repeated experiments; and how many fail who expect to get *immediate* replies from Nature, to questions whose satisfactory solution must depend upon a variety of preliminary knowledge, only to be gathered slowly and patiently, by those who are unceasing in their devotion to her teachings.

There are no means of calculating how much Chemistry has done for Agriculture within the last ten years. We say this, not in the sanguine spirit of one who reads a volume on Agricultural Chemistry for the first time, and imagines that by the application of a few salts he can directly change barren fields into fertile bottoms, and raise 100 bushels of corn where 20 grew before. But we say it after no little observation of the results of experimental farming—full of failures and errors, with only occasional examples of brilliant success—as it is.

There are numbers of readers who, seeing the partial operations of nature laid bare, imagine that the whole secret of assimilation is discovered, and by taking too short a route to the end in view, they destroy all. They may be likened to those intellectual sluggards who are captivated by certain *easy roads to learning*, the gates of which are kept by those who teach every branch of human wisdom in *six lessons*! This gallop into the futurity of laborious effort, generally produces a giddiness that is almost equivalent to the obliteration of all one's power of discernment. And though one may, now, by the aid of magnetism, "put a girdle round the earth" in *less* than "forty minutes," there are still conditions of nature that demand time and space.

Granting, therefore, that there are hundreds who have failed in their experiments with Agricultural Chemistry, still we contend that there are a few of the more skillful and thorough experimenters who who have been eminently successful; and *whose success will gradually form the basis of a new and improved system of Agriculture*

More than this, the attention which has been drawn to the value of careful and intelligent culture, is producing indirectly the most valuable results. Twenty years ago, not one person in ten thousand, cultivating the land, among us, thought of any other means of enriching it than that of supplying it with barnyard manure. At the present moment there is not an intelligent farmer in the country who is not conversant with the economy and value of muck, ashes, lime, marl, bones, and a number of less important fertilizers. In all the older and less fertile parts of the country, where manure is no longer cheap, the use of these fertilizers has enabled agriculturists of limited means to keep their

land in high condition, and add thirty per cent. to their crops. And any one who will take the trouble to examine into the matter in our principal cities, will find that fifty articles, in the aggregate of enormous value for manure to the farmer and gardener, which were, until lately entirely thrown away, are now preserved, are articles of commerce, and are all turned to the utmost account as food for the crops.

We have been led into this train of thought by observing that after the great staple of the agriculturist—breadstuffs and grasses—has had that first attention at the hands of the chemist which it so eminently deserves, some investigation is now going on for the benefit of the horticulturist and the orchardist, of which it is our duty to keep our readers informed. We allude to the analyses which have been made of the composition of the inorganic parts of vegetables, and more especially of some of the *fruit trees* whose culture is becoming an object of so much importance to this country.

We think no one at all familiar with Modern Chemistry or Scientific Agriculture, can for a moment deny the value of *specific manures*. It is the great platform upon which the scientific culture of the present day stands, and which raises it so high above the old empirical routine of the last century. But in order to be able to make practical application, with any tolerable chance of success, of the doctrine of special manures, we must have before us careful analyses of the composition of the plants we propose to cultivate. Science has proved to us that there are substances which are of universal value as food for plants; but it is now no less certain that, as the composition of different plants, and even different species of plants, differs very widely, so must certain substances essential to the growth of the plant be present in the soil, or that growth is feeble and imperfect.

A little observation will satisfy any careful inquirer, that but little is yet practically known of the proper mode of *manuring orchards*, and rendering them uniformly productive. To say that in almost every neighborhood, orchards will be found which bear large crops of fine fruit, while others, not half a mile off, produce only small crops; that in one part of the country a given kind of fruit is always large and fair, and in another it is always spotted and defective; that barnyard manure seems to produce but little effect in remedying these evils; that orchards often nearly cease bearing while yet the trees are in full maturity, and by no means in a worn-out or dying condition:—to say all this, is only to repeat what every experienced cultivator of orchards is familiar with, but for which few or no practical cultivators have the explanation ready.

We have seen a heavy application of common manure made to apple trees, which were in this in-

explicable condition of bearing no sound fruit, without producing any good effects. The trees grew more luxuriantly, but the fruit was still knotty and inferior. In this state of things, the baffled practical man very properly attributes it to some inherent defect in the soil, and looks to the Chemist for aid.

We are glad to be able to say, this aid is forthcoming. Many valuable analyses of the *ashes* of trees and plants have been made lately at *Giessen*, and may be found in the appendix to the *last edition* of *Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry*.^{*} And still more recently, Dr. Emmons, of Albany, well known by his labors in the cause of Scientific Agriculture,[†] has devoted considerable time and attention to ascertaining the elements which enter into the composition of the *inorganic parts of trees*.

The result of this investigation we consider of the highest importance to the fruit cultivator and the orchardist. In fact, though still imperfect, it clears up many difficult points, and gives us some basis for a more philosophical system of manuring orchards than has yet prevailed.

The importance of the gaseous and more soluble manures—ammonia, nitrogen, &c.—to the whole vegetable kingdom, has long been pretty thoroughly appreciated. The old-fashioned, practical man, who stands by his well-rotted barnyard compost, and the new school disciple, who uses guano and liquid manures, are both ready witnesses to prove the universal and vital importance of these animal fertilizers,—manures that accelerate the growth and give volume and bulk to every part of a tree or plant.

But the value and importance of the heavier and more insoluble earthy elements have often been disputed; and, though ably demonstrated of late, there are still comparatively few who understand their application, or who have any clear and definite ideas of their value in the economy of vegetable structure.

To get at the exact quantities of these ingredients, which enter into the composition of plants, it is necessary to analyse their *ashes*.

It is not our purpose, at the present moment, to go beyond the limits of the orchard. We shall therefore confine ourselves to the most important elements which make up the wood and bark of the *apple*, the *pear*, and the *grape-vine*.

According to Dr. Emmon's analysis, in 100 parts of the ashes of the *sap-wood* of the apple tree, there are three elements that greatly preponderate: 16 parts *potash*, 17 parts *phosphate of lime*, and 18 parts *lime*. In the *bark* of this tree there are 4 parts *potash*, and 51 parts *lime*.

100 parts of the ashes of the *sap-wood* of the

^{*} Published by Wiley & Putnam, [now Putnam & Co.,] New York.

[†] See his quarto vol. on the *Agriculture of New York*, lately published, and forming a part of the State Survey.

pear tree, show 22 parts of *potash*, 27 parts of *phosphate of lime*, and 12 parts of *lime*; the bark giving 6 parts of *potash*, 6 parts of *phosphate*, and 30 parts of *lime*.

The analysis of the common wild *grape-vine*, shows 20 parts of *potash*, 15 parts *phosphate of lime*, and 17 parts *lime* to every 100 parts; the bark giving 1 part *potash*, 5 parts *phosphate of lime*, and 39 parts of *lime*.

Now, no intelligent cultivator can examine these results (which we have given thus in the rough* to simplify the matter) without being conscious at a glance, that this large necessity existing in these fruit trees for *potash*, *phosphate of lime*, and *lime*, is not at all provided for by the common system of manuring orchards. Hence, in certain soils, where a part or all of these elements naturally exist, we see both the finest fruit and extraordinary productiveness in the orchards. In other soils, well suited perhaps for many other crops, orchards languish and are found unprofitable.

More than this, Dr. Emmons has pointed out what is perhaps known to few of our readers, that these inorganic substances form, as it were, the skeleton or bones of all vegetables as they do more tangibly in animals. The bones of animals are *lime*—in the form of *phosphate* and *carbonate*—and the frailer net-work skeleton of trunk, leaves,

and fibres in plants, is formed of precisely the same substance. The bark, the veins and nerves of the leaves, the skin of fruit, are all formed upon a frame-work of this organized salt of *lime*, which, in the growth of the plant is taken up from the soil, and circulates freely to the outer extremities of the tree or plant in all directions.

As these elements, which we have named as forming so large a part of the ashes of plants, are found in animal manures, the latter are quite sufficient in soils where they are not naturally deficient. But, on the other hand, where the soil is wanting in *lime*, *potash*, and *phosphate of lime*, common manures will not and do not answer the purpose. Experience has abundantly proved the latter position; and science has at length pointed out the cause of the failure.

The remedy is simple enough. *Lime*, *potash*, and bones (which latter abound in the *phosphate*) are cheap materials, easily obtained in any part of the country. If they are not at hand, common *wood ashes*, which contains all of them, is an easy substitute, and one which may be used in much larger quantities than it is commonly applied, with the most decided benefit to all fruit trees.

The more scientific cultivator of fruit will not fail, however, to observe that there is a very marked difference in the proportion of these inorganic matters in the ashes of the trees under our notice. Thus, *potash* and *phosphate of lime* enter much more largely into the composition of the pear than they do in that of the apple tree; while *lime* is much more abundant in the apple than in the pear; the ashes of the bark of the apple tree being more than *half lime*. *Potash* and *lime* are also found to be the predominant elements of the inorganic structure of the *grape-vine*.

Hence *potash* and *bone-dust* will be the principal substances to nourish the structure of the pear tree; *lime*, the principal substance for the apple; and *potash* for the *grape-vine*; though each of the others is also highly essential.

Since these salts of *lime* penetrate to the remotest extremities of the tree; since, indeed, they are the foundation upon which a healthy structure of all the other parts must rest, it appears to us a rational deduction, that upon their presence, in sufficient quantity, must depend largely the general healthy condition of the leaves and fruit. Hence, it is not unlikely that certain diseases of fruit, known as the "bitter rot" in apples, the "mildew" in grapes, and "cracking" in pears, known and confined to certain districts of the country, may arise from a deficiency of these inorganic elements in the soil of those districts (not overlooking *sulphate of iron*, so marked in its effect on the health of foliage). Careful experiment will determine this; and if such should prove to be the case, one of the greatest obstacles

* The following are Dr. Emmon's exact analyses :

ASH OF THE PEAR.		
	Sap-wood.	Bark.
Potash	22 25	6 20
Soda	1 84	
Chlorine	0 31	1 70
Sulphuric acid	0 50	1 50
Phosphate of lime	27 22	6 50
Phosphate of peroxide of iron	0 31	
Carbonic acid	27 09	37 29
Lime	12 64	30 36
Magnesia	3 00	9 40
Silex	0 30	0 40
Coal	0 17	0 65
Organic matter	4 02	4 20
	100 25	98 30

ASH OF THE APPLE.		
	Sap-wood.	Bark.
Potash	16 19	4 930
Soda	3 11	3 285
Chloride of sodium	0 42	0 540
Sulphate of lime	0 05	0 637
Phosphate of peroxide of iron	0 80	0 375
Phosphate of lime	17 50	2 425
Phosphate of magnesia	0 20	
Carbonic acid	29 10	44 830
Lime	18 63	51 573
Magnesia	8 40	0 150
Silica	0 85	0 200
Soluble silica	0 80	0 400
Organic matter	4 60	2 100
	100 65	109 450

COMMON WILD GRAPE-VINE.		
	Wood.	Bark.
Potash	20 84	1 77
Soda	2 06	0 22
Chlorine	0 02	0 40
Sulphuric acid	0 23	trace.
Phosphate of lime	15 40	5 04
Phosphate of peroxide of iron	1 20	5 04
Carbonic acid	64 83	32 22
Lime	17 33	39 32
Magnesia	4 40	0 80
Silex	2 80	14 00
Soluble silica	0 00	0 30
Coal and organic matter	2 20	1 70
	100 21	100 86

to universal orchard culture will be easily removed.* What we have here endeavored to convey of the importance of certain specific manures for fruit trees, is by no means all theory. We could already give numerous practical illustrations to fortify it. Two will perhaps suffice for the present.

The greatest orchard in America, undeniably, is that at Pelham farm, on the Hudson. How many barrels of apples are raised there annually, we are not informed. But we do know, first, that the crop numbered *several thousand barrels* of Newtown pippins, of a size, flavor, and beauty that we never saw surpassed; and second, that the Pelham Newtown pippins are as well known in Covent Garden Market, London, as a Bank of England note, and can as readily be turned into cash, with the highest premium over any other goods and chattels of the like description. Now the great secret of the orchard culture at the Pelham farm, is the *abundant use of lime*. Not that high culture and plenty of other necessary food are wanting; but that lime is the great basis of large crops, and smooth, high-flavored fruit.

Again, the greatest difficulty in fruit culture in America, is to grow the foreign grape in the open air. It is not heat nor fertility that is wanting, for one section or another of the country can give both these in perfection; but in all sections the fruit mildews, and is, on the whole, worthless. An intelligent cultivator, living in a warm and genial corner of Canada West, (bordering on the western part of Lake Erie,) had been more than usually successful for several seasons in maturing several varieties of foreign grapes in the open air. At length they began to fail—even upon the young vines,—and the mildew made its appearance to render nearly the whole crop worthless. Last season, this gentleman, following a hint in this journal, gave one of his grape borders a *heavy dressing of wood ashes*. These ashes contained, of course, both the potash and the lime, so necessary to the grape. He had the satisfaction of raising, this season, a crop of fair and excellent grapes (of which we had ocular proof) from this border, while the other vines of the same age (and treated, otherwise, in the same way) bore only mildewed and worthless fruit. We consider both these instances excellent illustrations of the value of specific manures.

We promise to return to this subject again. In the meantime it may not be useless to caution some of our readers against pursuing the *wholesale* course

* It will be remembered that, in our work on *Fruits*, we opposed the theory that all the old pears, liable to *crack* along the season, and in some other sections of the country, were "worn out." We attributed their apparent decline to unfavorable soil, injudicious culture, and ungenial climate. A good deal of observation since those views were published, has convinced us that "cracking" in the pear is to be attributed more to an exhaustion, or a want of certain necessary elements in the soil, than to any other cause. Age has little or nothing to do with it, since *Fan Mons' Leon Le Clerc*, one of the newest and most vigorous of pears, has cracked in some soils for the past two years around Boston, though perfectly fair in other soils there, and in the interior.

with specifics which all the quack doctors are so fond of recommending—i. e. "If a thing is good, you cannot give too much." A tree is not all *bones*, and therefore something must be considered besides its anatomical structure—important as that may be. The good, old-fashioned, substantial nourishment must not be withheld, and a suitable ration from the compost or manure-heap, as usual, will by no means prevent our orchards being benefitted all the more by the substances of which they have especial need, in certain portions of their organization.

A Visit to Laporte and its County Fair.

BY S. B. NOBLE.

At Chicago we took the cars of the M. S. & N. I. Railroad, for Laporte Indiana, to be present at the fair that came off on the 23d and 24th of September. The track of this road appears to be substantially laid. The cars fitted up in good style with all the necessary fixings for the comfort of passengers, with gentlemanly conductors, every thing in connexion with the road appears to be in perfect order.

Laporte is a city of over 3000 inhabitants, the capital of Laporte county. The streets are laid out at right angles, and many of them ornamented with shade trees. The public buildings are tastefully built, located upon the public square, enclosed by a substantial fence, the whole doing credit to the county. We found Mr. Walker, one of the editors of the

LAPORTE REPUBLICAN TIMES, a mammoth sheet ably conducted, and very creditable to its enterprising editors and proprietors, by whom we were made acquainted with many of the enterprising citizens of Laporte. We made several unsuccessful efforts to find the editor of the

LAPORTE WHIG, another paper edited with spirit and energy, and we judge that the citizens of Laporte will fully sustain two such valuable papers in their midst.

The city of Laporte is located on the north side of a prairie, about thirty miles nearly east and west, with an average breadth of twelve miles. A few miles west of Laporte this prairie is divided nearly north and south by a range of trees extending across the prairie,

WITH AN OPENING CALLED THE DOOR, sufficiently wide for a good road, near which is growing up a village of some importance, called Door Village. The fair was very well attended, and the exhibition in the various departments was such as to show that considerable interest was manifest by the citizens of the county. There were several specimens of cattle of superior quality exhibited. We particularly noticed some

SHORT-HORNED DURHAMS, owned by Genl. J. Orr, among which was quite conspicuous the famous cow called

THE QUEEN.

This cow was bred upon the plantation of the late Henry Clay, and by him sold at two years old for \$400. She is a famous animal of erect stature, large size, and every way a good cow. By her side stood several calves and one and two years old heifers and bulls, and by their side stood their famous sire

GOLDEN COIN,

with head erect, possessing all the dignity of one of the "upper ten" of his species. There were also some fine cattle,

HALF-BLOODED DURHAMS

exhibited by W. J. Walker Esq., who also exhibited some good specimens of hogs, all having the appearance of thorough bred animals.

THE FRUIT DEPARTMENT

exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Such apples, pears, and grapes, as decorated Floral Hall, cannot be beat by many state societies. Aden Tucker of New Durham, had on exhibition

THIRTY VARIETIES OF GOOD PEARS,

and of apples a large collection. There were also a collection of fruit exhibited by I. S. Jessup of over

SIXTY VARIETIES OF APPLES,

and a good variety of pears, all choice specimens, also another collection of fruit by Gen. Orr, all showing great care in selecting good varieties. Many other specimens of fruit were on exhibition, but by whom we did not learn.

Aden Tucker and I. S. Jessup & Co., have each a

NURSERY OF FRUIT TREES

situated on their adjoining farms a few miles from Laporte, in the town of New Durham. We had not time to visit their nurseries, but were told by those competent to decide, that their selection of fruit was good, and both having healthy and good trees, and when the citizens of Laporte could obtain good trees and good fruit grown and acclimated on prairie soil, we think they will not send abroad for them, but patronise Mr. Tucker and I. S. Jessup & Co.

Our mouth was made to water on viewing those watermelons exhibited by H. Jewell of Michigan City, five of which weighed

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX AND A HALF POUNDS, and five smaller ones, all from one vine. They are of the variety called Mountain Sprout, lately received from the patent office. A lot of

MAMMOTH TOMATOES

was exhibited by the same individual, who raised twenty-eight which weighed thirty-six and a half pounds, and also some stalks of Victoria Rhubarb grown from seed this year, measuring sixteen inches in length, and proportionably large.

Other articles of vegetables were good, all exhibiting skill in cultivation not always surpassed.

We were particularly interested in viewing an
IMPROVED HARVESTER,

patented by G. Easterly, of Heart Prairie, Walworth Co. Wisconsin, and now manufactured by Horace Cross, and by him for sale at Laporte. This machine is so constructed that it may be used as a reaper, or an apparatus may be attached to it so as to cut off the heads of the grass only from two to six inches in length, as may be designed, and when so adjusted is called a header, and is admirably calculated to cut off the heads of clover without the straw, and also for cutting flax close to the ground at the rate of from fifteen to twenty acres per day. The horses by which the machine is propelled are in the rear of the machine. A man standing by the horses guides it in any desirable direction. The machine appears to be well got up and well fitted for the purposes designed.

MESSRS. J. J. Mann & Son, had on exhibition a machine called a

REAPER AND MOWER,

very nicely constructed, so that the grain and hay is moved off to the right by a boy with a wheel to which is attached a crank, the grain put into gavels of any desirable size, laid straight, and out of the way of the machine, and may be bound at the pleasure of the operator. One particular object of this machine appears to be to lay the grain *one side*, and entirely out of the way, and it appears to be well prepared to accomplish the desired object.

George Fordick of Laporte, has got up a

SELF-LOADING CART,

which he estimates will perform the work of twenty-five men with the wheelbarrow. This cart also unloads itself, and is well adapted to grading for plank and railroads, and should it answer the expectations of the public, must come into general use.

There were many other things well worthy of notice had we time and space, and the Laporte County Fair will be long remembered by us, and the many kind friends whose acquaintance we made. We are under special obligations to Gen'l. Orr, and Mr. Walker of the *Times*, for their attention.

When we were ready to leave Laporte, by the politeness of Mr. Jernagan of the Michigan City *News*, we took a seat in his carriage for Michigan City, a distance of thirteen miles by plank road, which connects the two places. This road is well constructed, passing through a rather picturesque country well studded with farms. About five miles from Laporte we came to the residence of Gen'l. Orr, the proprietor of an extensive farm under a high state of cultivation. The lawn before the door so much attracted our attention, that we could not but turn aside to pass and re-pass it. The taste displayed in laying out the walks, the variety and

quantity of ornamental trees and shrubbery, with the evergreens and climbers, exceeds any thing of the kind we have ever seen adjoining any country residence in the west. The General is an

AMATEUR CULTIVATOR OF FRUIT,

having a large collection of the various kinds bearing abundantly.

The wheat crop of Laporte county came in good, and the crop of corn never was better, and a large surplus is exhibited for exportations.

MICHIGAN CITY

is a place of considerable trade, having a population of nearly 3000. At this place is the junction of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, which connects it with the M. C. R. R. It is opened south to Crawfordsville, some distance below Lafayette, opening an important connection with the southern portion of the state. The N. A. & S. Road company are now erecting a very extensive machine shop, which, when completed, will add much to the business of Michigan City. We were told that the company were soon to build a depot in connection with the M. C. R. R., so as to amply accommodate both companies. At this place we had barely time to visit the residence of H. Jewell Esq., who is

AN AMATEUR CULTIVATOR OF FRUIT.

He has just begun a good garden, and only one year's labor has been bestowed upon it, yet he has a fine collection of fruit trees out, and over fifty grape vines neatly trained to a fence, and of the ornamental not a few. Mr. Jewett will undoubtedly succeed. He will in connection with Mr. Jernagan the P. M., act as agent for the *Farmer*.

We attended the Kalamazoo county fair which passed off on the 6th and 7th of October. At Kalamazoo, the weather was delightful, and from the number of tickets sold there could not be less than three thousand persons on the ground on Friday. The citizens of Kalamazoo county turned out strong and made a grand display of stock, of the various kinds, agricultural implements, domestic manufactures, fine arts, prints, flowers, vegetables, and poultry.

The exhibition has done honor to Kalamazoo, and has fully sustained its high reputation as a rich farming county.

The exhibition of stock was superb. Among the horses we noticed a fine dapple grey—the young Clyde, sired by the imported Clyde; his dam was half French and half Morgan; he is a large well-proportioned animal, eighteen hands high, and weighs seventeen hundred pounds. There were also many other good horses, geldings, and brood mares.

The Short-horned Durhams among the cattle were quite conspicuous, many fine specimens of bulls, cows, heifers; and calves. A few Devons

were to be seen, and cattle of various grades. There were several very superior yoke of working cattle of majestic form, large and well-proportioned.

The sheep on the ground were not numerous, but an excellent variety. The Spanish and French Merinos, the South-downs and Leicestershire, were among the number, and many good specimens. The Suffolk hogs exhibited by H. R. Glen, were fine fellows of their species, and showed themselves to be thorough-bred animals. The poultry of the different kinds were good.

The display of fruit was grand, and would compare well with that at the State Fair as to quality. Such apples, pears, peaches, and grapes, are not easily equalled. The vegetables were every way good and superior in variety. Miles Hall exhibited 110 citrons raised from five seeds, averaging fifteen pounds each, and many smaller ones not weighed.

We have seldom seen exhibited a more superior lot of green-house plants than those shown by Mr. Wilson of Kalamazoo.

Then among the fine arts, the artificial flowers exhibited by Miss Lawrence of Climax, were so tastefully got up, arranged with such vivid display of colors, and such perfect imitation of the natural, as to do honor to the fair hands that did the work and the mind that devised the plan. Such workmanship will long be remembered by all who admire the beautiful. Next we come to another specimen of art, executed by Miss Matilda Nichols, a young lady *totally blind*, consisting of various articles of bead work, such as reticules, purses, fruit baskets, chairs, pitchers, and many other tasteful articles; also two artificial bouquets. The whole would do credit to any person having the blessing of sight. Miss Nichols deserves, as she will undoubtedly receive, the patronage of the benevolent, as we are informed that she is dependent upon her work for a support.

Among the implements exhibited we were particularly interested in witnessing the operation of

BARKER'S FORCE AND SUCTION PUMP,

to which may be attached a hose, making a perfect fire engine capable of raising two and a half barrels of water per minute, with the labor of one man. Without the hose it is a perfect pump and capable of raising water from a well of any depth. This pump is manufactured and for sale by W. Burt & Son, who also exhibited Style's patent Straw and Stalk Cutter, a self-feeding machine, and may be so graduated as to cut straw from half an inch to two inches long. It has the appearance of being a good machine calculated to do good work.

Messrs W. Burt & Son manufacture for the proprietors, Messrs Fisher, Ransom, Benedict & Johnson,

STODDARD'S PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE,

capable with one horse power of making twenty

thousand shingles per day. The shingle bolt is placed in the machine, and without removing is made into shingles of superior quality; the same motion then raises the shingle planes or shaves the previous one, and all so fast that the shingles are constantly dropping a perfect article. This machine may also be graduated so as to raise and plane 1500 heading for barrels in an hour. The machine certainly appears to work admirably, and we do not see why it will not be brought into general use. W. Burt & Son are engaged in the manufacture of

STEAM ENGINES, MILL GEARING
and screws, of all descriptions, at Kalamazoo. Their foundry is quite extensive and must be patronised extensively.

The Messrs Arms & Co., exhibited many articles of their manufacture, such as plows, corn shellers, straw cutters, and other implements, all exhibiting their usual skill in getting up and fine finish.

The stoves shown were of excellent pattern and good workmanship, as were also

THE WAGONS AND BUGGIES,
and many articles of value which we cannot now enumerate. The whole display was grand, and Kalamazoo may well boast of its enterprising farmers, skilful mechanics, and experienced machinists, with its two village papers ably conducted. We made a short visit to the the

SASH, BLIND, AND DOOR FACTORY
of Messrs Krause & Dennison, who are doing a fair business in their line. They are also contractors and builders.

The Theological Seminary under the patronage of the Baptists is located here, and in a flourishing condition, with over 100 students.

The Young Ladies' Seminary is also located here. Mrs. Stone is principal, and Miss Sheldon assistant. The scholars vary from 50 to 100, and promise well for usefulness.

There are at Kalamazoo three flouring mills with twelve run of stone.

The village has a population of over 3,500 inhabitants, and fast increasing in wealth and enterprise.

The Van Buren County Fair came off on the 13th and 14th October at Paw Paw. Both days the weather was delightful. The first day there were not many in attendance, nor much brought on the ground. The second day, early in the morning, the citizens came pouring in from all sections of the county,—and some we recognized from other counties,—so that by 11 o'clock there was on the ground for exhibition a large collection of the various articles usually exhibited.

THE CATTLE AND HORSES
were respectable as to the number and quality. Among the horses were some very good studs, mares and colts, roadsters and draught horses,

which appeared well-bred animals. Among the cattle were some superior working cattle, large and well-formed; a few Devons and Durhams; quite a number of grade cattle; and many good natives; all looking as if they had been properly cared for.

The number of

FRENCH AND SPANISH MERINOS
was not large, but there were good specimens of pure blood, and several pens of grades—good animals.

Among the swine were
LECEISTER AND BYFIELD HOGS,
and several common breed swine.

THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT
contained ducks, turkeys, common fowls, Shanghaes, and several coops of mixtures in good order. The exhibition in

THE VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT
was quite large, and the several articles were of great size, of good varieties, and of excellent quality. The greatest contributor in this department was Samuel Hoppin, of Arlington, who does quite a business in cultivating vegetables. Mr. Hoppin's soil is a rich sandy loam, and he informed us that he had adopted the plan of

RIDGING HIS LAND
for most articles; and even potatoes he thinks will do much better on land ridges. Everything he has planted on ridges this year has withstood the drouth better than articles on a level surface. There were other individuals who exhibited many valuable and highly-cultivated articles for this department. Next comes the

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.
The show of apples was very superior, and would well compare with any other county; and for quality exceeded any, and was better than that at the State Fair. We were told that the apple-worm had not done much damage in that county yet. The variety of apples was large and good. They want their nomenclature corrected, and this will take place as the country improves. Being quite late for peaches, there were few, and few grapes. Some fine quinces were to be seen, and a few pears.

The exhibition of
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
was quite good. Many fine specimens of quilts and counterpanes were to be found. Excellent rag carpeting, flannels, hearth-rugs, and other articles usually exhibited in this department; all showing that the ladies are fully competent to do their share to promote the interests of their county fairs.

THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT
was not a whit behind the others. Some splendid specimens of embroidery were to be viewed, doing much credit to the fair hands which wrought so laboriously to produce something worthy of the ladies of Van Buren.

Two splendid specimens of

PAINTINGS

were exhibited by Miss Phoebe Godfrey, of Paw Paw, who is only 13 years of age, showing taste in their design, and skill in their execution—throwing clear into the shade the productions of those of maturer years. Miss G. should certainly be encouraged.

THE DISPLAY OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

showed conclusively that the dairy is not neglected.

Maple sugar and honey were there to sweeten withal, and many a mouth moistened while viewing it.

The Fair on the whole was one worthy of Van Buren county. Much credit is due its enterprising citizens in getting up and sustaining the Society; and no doubt as the county increases in wealth and age, their Annual Fairs will increase in interest and usefulness. Thanks are also due its officers for their efforts to make the Fair a grand one, for a country comparatively new.

At Paw Paw we visited the foundry of N. P. Conger, who is quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of many kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

mill-gearings, stoves, wagons, and carriages, among which are

BALL'S PATENT SHARE AND TOOTH CULTIVATOR, combining the plow, cultivator, and harrow. Attached to the share are five cultivator teeth. This appears to be well designed to destroy sorrel, June grass, and weeds.

BALL'S CORN CULTIVATOR,

another implement made by Mr. Conger, is said to do good execution among corn. Also two different plows, to which are attached

H. B. SINCLAIR'S PATENT REGULATING SET,

designed to change the draft for one, two, three or more horses, as may be desired, in order to give a centre draft. This change can be effected in less than half a minute. The above were exhibited at the Fair, and added to its interest. We hope the farmers will patronize Mr. C.

We have been attending Fairs for four weeks past, and have seen nothing to please us more, and having so much *sweetness* about it, and so much the centre of attraction as the

CRYSTAL BEE PALACE,

got up with taste as well as skill, by A. F. Moore, of the town of Antwerp, whose praise is in all that region as an apiarian. He handles bees with as much impunity as he would a fly. The palace consists of six glass boxes, four inches by five square; two boxes, four by eight inches square; one lamp-globe, on which is an inverted specie jar. The boxes, globe, and jar are all filled with

WHITE COMB, WELL FILLED WITH HONEY.

The small boxes are placed in a rack or frame for

the purpose, about two inches apart, three on each side, one above the other, above which is placed a larger box, one on each side. In the centre, on a level with the upper boxes, is the globe, on which is placed the inverted specie jar, forming the key-stone of the palace. In one of the largest boxes is a square comb four and a half inches square by eight high, having cells two and a quarter inches deep. This comb is attached to the boxes by two of its corners only, leaving ample space for the bees between the glass and comb. The glass boxes are made by placing the edges of the glass together and pasting over the corner a strip of fancy-colored paper. The boxes are placed in a light frame, in the centre of which is a perpendicular piece about two inches thick and five wide, through the centre of which is a hole for the passage of the bees from the hive to the boxes; and this has a slide gate by which the bees may be admitted to one or more boxes at a time. The place is enclosed in a moveable case, and placed over a common board hive. Either box may be removed when filled, and replaced by an empty one. The whole palace contains

THIRTY POUNDS OF HONEY;

and what adds to the whole, having something tangible about it, is the fact that Mr. Moore presented us with one of the boxes, containing about eight pounds of superior white comb and honey, which is certainly quite sweet, and for which he has our thanks. Mr. Moore is extensively engaged in raising bees, and is said to be the best apiarian in the western part of the State; and has promised some articles on the habits of the bee, one of which we hope to give in our December number.

There was an article exhibited at the Fair by H. R. Bardwell & Co., of Medina, Ohio, which is a model machine, perfect in all its parts, called

LEAVEN'S PATENT SASH AND BLIND MACHINE.

A machine made for use occupies a space $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, for three-horse power; and when all its parts are in operation, requires five men, one for every department, which consists of

SLITTING, PLANING, SAWING, BORING, TENON-MAKING AND MORTICING.

All these are in operation at one time, and capable of making

SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS OF SASH PER DAY,

of 10 by 12, or any desirable size; or by the labor of one man, 125 lights. The material is taken in the rough, and before it leaves the machine the sash is ready to be put together. The machine is quite a curiosity, and for aught we can discover is fully competent to do all claimed for it. Messrs. Bardwell & Co. are located at Medina, Ohio, to whom all orders may be addressed for the States of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. They will put up machines to order in either of the above States.

A Diseased Cow.

EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER—*Sir*:—I take this method of making an inquiry relative to a certain disease by which I lost a cow a few days since. She became uneasy during the night, and broke the rope with which she was tied; she kept moving about and continually rubbing the left side of her nose and face. She seemed to rub it very hard. In the morning she went off, and came back in the evening with the left side of her face entirely bare, she having rubbed the hair all off. Her uneasiness increased till she became perfectly unmanageable. The side of her face was considerably swollen, and she seemed to be crazy.

I let her manage her own way, and in the morning found her in the river, near my house, dead. I suppose in her frenzy she must have rushed into the water and drowned. I cannot learn by inquiry what the disease was, and I send this to you hoping it may draw forth some replies and elicit information which will be of value to your patrons.

Yours, &c.,

WM. A. CALKINS.

BLISSFIELD, Oct. 18, 1853.

[We perceive a communication in the *Prairie Farmer* from a Mr. J. M. Miller, of Rosefield, stating that he had lost two cows under precisely the same circumstances as those described by our correspondent in the above communication. He ascribes it to the mad itch; but as that is a disease which is never known to prevail at this season of the year, he does not think it could be that, especially as he tried the usual remedies of bleeding the cow in the ear and tail, giving salt and water, and spirits of turpentine internally, and rubbing on the outside with Arabian liniment and turpentine in one case; and in the other the animal was bled, and a strong dose of soft soap and milk administered; but in neither had the attempts to cure the least beneficial effect. Both cows died in twenty-four hours after they were discovered to be attacked.—Ed.]

The Enemy of the Wheat Fly.

The Wheat Fly or Wheat-midge, whose ravages sometimes set farmers into a fit of the blues, has an enemy still smaller than it is itself, whose sole destiny appears to be to destroy the enemy of the farmer, while in the larva or pupa state. A description and cut of this interesting little insect appears in the last number of the *Country Gentleman*, which we copy. It is from the pen of one of the most able naturalists in the country, and whom we earnestly hope yet to hear of as employing his great talents and natural gifts honorably to himself and usefully in the cause of science.

THE WHEAT-MIDGE PARASITE, (*Platygaster Tipulae* of Kirby).—This insect, though exceedingly small in size, has claims to our consideration, which

should justly entitle it to an exalted station in the rank of public benefactors, for it has assigned to it the peculiar and important duty of keeping in proper subjection that unrivalled pest of our fields, the Wheat-midge, (*Cecidomyia tritica*). The female fly of this species bears some considerable resemblance to the winged ant, and may frequently be seen in our neighborhood during the months of July, August, and September, in the greatest profusion, when this pernicious devastator is most numerous; flying about the grasses, or running over the grains of wheat in search of midge-larva, for the purpose of depositing in each a single egg, and by this means, preventing an immense number of them from developing themselves into a perfect state; although when seen thus abundantly, they have often been unjustly accused of being themselves the authors of the mischief.



This insect expands to only one line and a half in breadth. The female is of a shining pitch black color, with long, ten-jointed, flail shaped antennae or horns, slightly clubbed at the ends. The head is round, or globose,

with the eyes conspicuously placed on the sides. The trunk is oval, and bearing a scutell, terminated by a strong rusty spine. The body, or abdomen is obovate, small, and narrowed at the base, with a long, curved oviduct, concealed, when unemployed, in the abdomen. It has four transparent wings, without nervures; the superior pair very large, and the legs are strong, and of a bright ochrous color, with the thighs and shanks clubbed; the feet are long, slender, and five jointed.

We regret that some means have not yet been discovered to multiply this interesting little insect, and thus effectually preserve our wheat fields from the fearful depredations of the midge.

SHOEING HORSES.—The following are the regulations of the British army upon this subject. They were prepared by a mixed commission of officers and eminent experienced professional men, and have recently been issued:

1. The shoe is to be beveled off so as to leave a space and prevent pressure to the sole.
2. It is not to be grooved or fettered, but simply punched and the nails counter-sunk.
3. Calking is to be applied to the hind shoe only, and is to be confined to the outside heel. The inside heel is to be thickened in proportion.
4. The weight of the shoe is to be from twelve to fifteen ounces, according to the size of the horse.
5. Horses are to be shod with not less than six nails in the fore, and seven in the hind shoe; nor is the shoe to be attached with less than three nails in each side.
6. In preparing the foot for the shoe, as little as possible should be pared out; and the operation should be confined to the exfoliating parts of the foot only.
7. Both the fore and the hind shoes are to be made with a single clip at the toes.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

ROBERT F. JOHNSTONE AND WARREN ISHAM, EDITORS.

DETROIT, NOVEMBER, 1853.

The State Fair—The Stock, &c.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Agricultural Society of the State of Michigan, which was held on the last of September, was certainly an event worthy of notice by the Farmers of Michigan. It is admitted by those who have attended the previous Fairs, that in the number of persons who were present from all portions of the State, it has never been excelled. In some departments the Exhibition was not so full as it has been on previous occasions, but in others, it far excelled all which have been heretofore held by the Society. The receipts were large,—larger than ever before received,—but it must be remembered that by the rules adopted at the meeting held in 1852, the rate of membership was raised from 50 cents to one dollar, and that the price of entrance was fixed at 25 cents, instead of 12½, which had been the rates at previous Fairs. This wise proceeding, as it has turned out, has put the Society in a situation where it will be enabled to offer Premiums that will prove an inducement to exhibitors living at a distance, to bring their articles or their live stock to this yearly show, to contest for the awards of the Society.

The show of live stock which was exhibited at the late Fair was large and creditable, at least in numbers. That there was ample room for improvement in the quality of the animals exhibited, few will dispute. The show of horses was very numerous, yet out of the number there were but very few that presented all the points one would like to unite in either a farm horse, or the horse to sell. Michigan ought to be a horse breeding State, just as much as Vermont, and far more so than Kentucky; but she is yet quite deficient in the quality of the animals she breeds from, as any one could perceive by taking a look at the brood mares entered for premiums, as well as at the stallions of both blood and common stock. There were entered altogether, of the several kinds, as follows:

Morgans.....	7
Black Hawks.....	3
Messengers.....	4
Blood Horses.....	13
Common Stock and Draught.....	22
French Stallion.....	1
Brood Mares, (some with foal at foot).....	25
Matched Horses, in pairs.....	26
Single Horses.....	20
Plowing Teams.....	7
Total.....	130

There were, besides these, several colts entered, which we have not enumerated. Taken altogether, however, good judges admit that the qualities of the animals exhibited are full 20 per cent. better than those shown at the First Fair of the Society.

In the cattle, likewise, there appeared to be still further room for improvement. But two of the herds of improved stock were presented. These were the Short-Horns and the Devons. Among the Short-Horns were some good animals, but none, we think that could be ranked as first-rate. A large portion lacked fineness of bone, squareness of form, and symmetry; and nearly all were deficient in that softness and mellowness of hide which is a sure indication of capacity to fatten easily. Many were fine animals, of which the owners might be proud; but they were far from being as good as there is in the country now, and we might as well tell our readers that fact, as to have others inform them of it.

Among the Devons there were animals which it would be hard to excel, and which would be ranked among the best any where. We shall not particularize which they were, for the Committee to whom the duty of awarding the Premiums was committed, have saved us the trouble. Of the herds famous for milking qualities, such as the Ayreshires and the Alderneys, there were none offered, Nor were there any of the great competitors of the Short-Horns, the Herefords, offered for premium. Among the grades and crosses, there were many fine animals, but very few that we should care to breed from, if better animals were to be reached by a little extra exertion. The entries of Cattle may be ranged nearly as follows:

Devon Bulls.....	12
" Cows.....	15
Short-Horn Bulls, (of these 4 were from other States,).....	22
" " Cows and Heifers.....	34
Crossed Full Bloods, Bulls and Cows.....	27
Grades, " " ".....	42
Natives, " " ".....	8
Hereford Cow.....	1
Working Cattle, yoked.....	9
Total.....	170

There were some other entries of Fat Cattle, and other animals which would probably raise the number of entries to 180. At the First State Fair held in this State, the entries in cattle were only 80 in number. The quality of the animals exhibited is also decidedly superior; and shows that the State Society has not been without a beneficial influence.

The show of Sheep was large, and the entries numerous, as will be seen by the list annexed. The most of the Premiums, however, for the Sheep that grow the finest and highest priced wool, were taken by Mr. Gillett, of Sharon, who has as yet, found none to contest with him in raising Saxons. In the Merinos of the different herds there was much competition, and the animals exhibited were good. Indeed, taken as a whole, the show of Sheep was highly creditable to the State; and gives promise that in raising wool, Michigan will be among the very first in the Union. The entries may be classified as follows:

French Merino Bucks, (19 from Vermont).....	38
" Ewes, (10 " ").....	53
Spanish Merino Bucks, (18 " ").....	66
" Ewes, (10 " ").....	67
Southdown Bucks.....	12
" Ewes.....	20
" Lambs.....	10
Leicester Bucks and Ewes.....	60
Long-wooled Sheep.....	17
Silesian Sheep.....	21
Cross of French and Spanish.....	22
Saxon Bucks.....	11
" Ewes.....	15
Grades.....	3
Natives.....	10
Total.....	425

There were some others entered besides these, but the above will show pretty nearly the comparative numbers of the several breeds exhibited.

In hogs the exhibition was deficient, though it was evident there were some signs of improvement. Among the entries were:

Chinese.....	6
Berkshire.....	13
Leicester.....	2
Suffolk.....	5
Grades.....	9
Natives.....	4

At the First Fair of the Society there were but four entries of Swine; at the Third there were but ten; last year, the entries were 22; this year there are still more; but still not enough to make this department of much interest alone.

The Show of Agricultural Implements was fair, but nothing very extraordinary either in quantity or in the merit of the articles exhibited; we think it was excelled by the same department last year.

In Poultry, the exhibition was good, and has not been excelled heretofore. There were a large number of the several breeds of fowls shown both from this, and other States.

In the Dairy Department, there was a decided failure; the entries being very few, considering the importance of the dairy in rural economy. The whole number of entries in this department, which included Butter, Cheese, Breads, Honey, &c., only reached 46.

The Show of Fruits was mostly confined to the samples from the fruit-growers in this State; but very few being exhibited by the nurserymen from other States this season. For number, variety and quality, as far as this State is concerned, it was evident that a decided improvement is going forward. This has not been a favorable year for either pears or apples, yet from various counties, samples of choice apples were presented for examination, and so tempting were they to the visitors, that much difficulty was experienced in keeping the specimens out of the mouths of those who had apparently learned nothing of the danger of meddling with forbidden fruit, from a study of the first chapters of Genesis.

For a review of other divisions of this Great Annual Fair, we must refer our readers to the Ladies' Department of this number, and commend what is there said to the attention of our female friends.

County Fairs.

The *Farmer* exchanges through the past month have been filled with accounts of Agricultural and Horticultural Fairs in our own and other states. The exhibitions in Michigan compare favorably and most encouragingly to western agriculturists, with those of other and older portions of the Union, and our farmers have reason to congratulate themselves on the success which has thus far attended their efforts for improvement.

The Clinton County Society held their first Fair this year. It is spoken of as having been very creditable for a beginning, and promised to be of great benefit to the county. An appropriate address was delivered by J. R. Ransom Esq.

Lenawee county seems to have been particularly successful in vegetables. The papers mention cucumbers long enough for broom sticks (four feet!) beets as large as year old babies, (weighing 16½ lbs) watermelons of sufficient size for cradles to rock them in, and cabbages!—each one large enough to represent the head of the most aristocratic families in the Union! Fruits, stock and mechanical implements, were in proportion. The annual address was by the Hon. Silas M. Burroughs, of New York.

The Genesee papers give a very flattering account of the exhibition in that county. The sale of tickets far exceeded that of any previous year, and the vegetables, mechanical and domestic manufactures, and stock, are said to have been superior. N. W. Butts Esq. was the orator on the occasion.

That Oakland county is not behind her sisters in agricultural products and improvements, is shown by the following extract from a very able address delivered before their Society at the County Fair, October 6th, by W. W. Phelps Esq., editor of the *Pontiac Jacksonian*:

"The last census discloses many interesting facts in regard to our county, which it may be gratifying to recal to mind. Oakland is the first county in Michigan in almost every branch of agricultural wealth. We have more horses, more cows, more working oxen and cattle of every kind. We have more sheep—nearly a sixth of all in the state—more hogs, and more value of live stock. We raise more wheat—nearly a seventh of all raised—more rye, more corn, more oats, more potatoes, more wool, more orchard products—have more butter, more cheese, and more hay than any county in the state. The articles on exhibition here to-day proclaim our supremacy in unmistakable language. And at the present prices of agricultural products, shall not our county yet advance in all the elements of prosperity?"

Having within the past six months visited ten of the states of our Union, it has been my pride to compare our state with other and older states; and what more than all else has favorably upon my mind our progress and prosperity, is the neat and tidy appearance of our dwellings, farm and out-buildings—those conveniences and comforts which so peculiarly manifest thrift. In this country,

when a house has a tumble-down look, its owner, it is safe to conclude, has a most decided tumble-down-into-the-gutter look. Like spots on the sun, these sights are rare. It is more common to see the man whose axe cleared the forest from the spot where his canvass-covered wagon was his first shelter from the storm and dew, now surrounded with every comfort which industry affords. His white house, his barns, his cattle, his orchards, his neat garden and well-fenced fields, all his own, are the ample rewards of his toil. In our county, the log cabin, with its blazing fire and wholesome cheer, is almost forgotten."

At the Calhoun County Fair, it is said that the amount of stock entered was much larger and better than usual. Mention is made of several newcomers from the state of New York, who have recently settled in that county, and who were on hand with excellent stocks of cattle and horses. Calhoun is one of the best farming counties in the state, and this shows that the advantages she offers are being appreciated and improved. The amount of money received by the Society shows an increase of \$100 over last year. The address was by Benj. F. Graves Esq. of Battle Creek.

Jackson county held her First Agricultural Fair this year. It is thus spoken of by one of the Jackson papers:

"The first annual Fair of our County Agricultural Society held on the 5th and 6th instants, was altogether a surprise to our citizens. Many persons had misgivings that it would prove a failure, but these were most happily mistaken. The weather was favorable and the concourse of people unparalleled. The list of articles entered was very large, and the competition for premiums lively.

Of stock, we doubt whether any county in the state could make a better show. Few of our citizens were aware that so much blood stock could be found in the county. The numbers brought in was so great that the Fair ground was rather too densely thronged to allow a good opportunity for their inspection. No person after looking the lot through, could feel otherwise than proud of the quantity and quality of stock in Jackson county.

The specimens of horses were most superb. We never saw finer animals than some upon the ground."

Annual Address by the Rev. Charles Fox.

Livingston county also held her first Fair this year. Its results were particularly gratifying to all interested. There were seventy-six entries of draught horses—very fine animals, fifty of sheep, comprising full blood French Merinos, Spanish, Southdowns, Leicesters, and various grades and crosses. Fruit and vegetables were excellent. The money receipts amounted to \$526 exclusive of subscriptions and donations which were \$150 more. The number of persons in attendance was estimated at four thousand.

Address by Hon. Geo. W. Peck.

The third annual Exhibition of the St. Joseph County Society is said to have been unusually flattering to the farmers and mechanics of that beau-

tiful valley. Fruits and vegetables were very fine, and the live stock, particularly horses, showed that much attention had been paid to improvements. There was one hog weighing six hundred and twenty-six pounds: he was raised by Mr. Putnam of White Pigeon. Many specimens of fine woolled sheep were shown, and the different breeds of poultry were well represented.

An Address was delivered by the Hon. W. Howell of Jonesville.

The Branch County Society held their Second Annual Fair at Coldwater, on the 11th and 12th of October. There were 450 entries, embracing every department of Agriculture, together with specimens of domestic manufactures, mechanics, &c. From accounts received, Branch has reason to be proud of her fine Horses and Cattle. A matched pair of Twin Horses owned and exhibited by Alex. Fox, are spoken of as being beautiful animals. Devon and Durham Cattle were the favorites. The ladies, it is said, made a splendid show of their handiwork and genius in the contributions to their department. Vegetables there, as elsewhere, were enormously large. Branch has a rich soil and supports a thriving and energetic class of Farmers, as her Premium List shows.

Papers containing accounts of the Barry County Fair, either did not reach us, or they have been mislaid; but the eloquent Address delivered before their Society, by Charles S. May, Esq., has been received and read with pleasure. This was the Second Annual Exhibition of that Society.

Barry is comparatively a new county, but it contains some of the best timbered farming lands in the State, and an enterprising population.

Several County Fairs have been held too late to be noticed in this number of the *Farmer*. All are of the most encouraging kind, and show that Michigan is making rapid advances in agricultural improvements.

The Prospects in the Markets.

The prices for Wheat, Flour and Corn have fluctuated but very little during the past month. And with the arrival of each foreign steamer since the first of October, there has been given a new firmness to prices which were sometimes inclined to droop. At the present time of writing, however, a new element is about to enter into the calculations of dealers. Heretofore the prices have been maintained at rates fully up to the highest notch, by the well known fact that there was a deficiency in the crops of two of the largest consuming countries in the world, England and France. It is well settled now that the wheat crop in England is short by about one-fourth, and in France, by about one-fifth. This is allowed on all hands. At the same time it

is also admitted that most of the purchases heretofore made, have been with the understanding that the Russian and Turkish Question would end in an amicable solution. Now it is pretty well ascertained that war will ensue, and it is highly probable before the next number of this journal is issued, that actual hostilities will have been commenced. But while the war ought to have the effect of enhancing even the present high rates, the stringency occasioned by the derangement of the money-market, brought on by the war movement, has rendered further advances in prices impossible at present. This "tightness" in the money-market at the East, has only been in operation for a short time, and its full effect has not yet been felt, but it is not likely to be of short duration. While it continues, it is not likely that the prices of produce will go up. The pork season will very soon commence. From what we can learn, there does not appear to be such a disposition to speculate in this article, as there was last fall; and it is probable that prices will not rule quite so high. The supplies of hogs from the Western States, as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, are reported to be large and numerous, while the corn crop has never been more luxuriant than it was this season.

The Premium List Corrections.

The October number of the *Farmer* was delayed for some days last month, that it might contain the Extra, with the List of Premiums awarded at the Fair of the State Agricultural Society, and the names of the officers chosen for the ensuing year. In the hurry of copying the List of Premiums, some mistakes occurred, of which we publish the following list:

In Class A, division Short-Horns, No. 50, Harvey Austen, ought to be located at "Norvell," instead of Jackson.

In the Class V, Cross of Blooded Cattle, No. 187, "A. T. Moore," ought to be "A. Y. Moore;" No. 270, John W. Collins, ought to be a resident of Farmington; No. 178, Justin Kellogg, should be located at Ypsilanti.

In Class VI, No. 216, "J. S. Plient," should read J. L. Stout, of Troy; and 125, ought to be O. W. and G. B. Bennett; and 122, D. M. Uhl; 215 should read Nathan Davis, Troy, instead of J. L. Stout.

In Class 1, Horses for all Work, No. 140, the First Premium was awarded to W. R. Tayer, of Adrian, instead of "W. R. Noyes."

In the division of Matched and Single Horses, the following award was left out:

310, Geo. A. Messer, Albion, 1 pair of Matched Horses, 3d Premium, \$10.

In Class VIII, Foreign Sheep, C. W. Whiting, Utica, ought to read C. W. Whitney.

In Swine there ought to be an additional award as follows:

23. Slade and Bro., Detroit, 1st Premium on Suffolk Pigs, \$5.

In Class C, Farm Implements, No. 102, Daniel P. Wilkins, ought to read Daniel P. Wilcox, of Tompkins.

In Class 8, Domestic Manufactures, 91, A. Sawyer, of Grand Blanc, ought to be M. A. Sawyer; No. 174, should be Levi Bennett, instead of Levi Bement.

In Fruit, Class 1, Apples, the following premiums were omitted, viz:

250. J. M. Crawford, Grass Lake, for greatest and best varieties of apples, \$5.

93. Hubbard and Davis, Detroit, for their collection, a Discretionary Premium.

To Agents and Subscribers.

The Prospectus and Premium List of the twelfth volume of the *Michigan Farmer* are already before the public; but we think it necessary to call especial attention to the fact, that it will oblige the proprietors very much, if all those who mean to be subscribers, or who wish their subscriptions renewed, and their names continued on our books, would forward their subscriptions previous to the first of January. It is a matter of some importance to us, as it may probably save us the expense of printing a second edition. For the accommodation of those who may be competitors for the prizes offered by us for the largest clubs, we have left these lists open till the first of April, so that they may have the benefit of the winter months to operate in; we must, however, request that they will forward all subscriptions at as early a date as possible, and they will be duly credited in a book set apart for that purpose. We hope to hear a good account from them.

Is it necessary, again to call the attention of our lady friends to the handsome Premium List which is offered exclusively to them, and which leaves them no excuse for urging that we have not put them on a par with the rest of creation? Shall we have a practical demonstration that they are indeed the better half of mankind?

Ready for Delivery.

Those who are entitled to Mr. Isham's new volume as a premium for getting up clubs last year, are informed that it has been forwarded by express to the following persons, to be distributed in their respective counties, viz:

For Washtenaw co., to Lorenzo Davis, Ann Arbor.

Oakland co., to J. Teneyck, Pontiac.

Lenawee co., to A. G. Eastman, Adrian.

Hillsdale co., to Haynes Johnson, Hillsdale.

Jackson co., to J. A. Dyer, Jackson.

Calhoun co., to C. P. Dibble, Marshall.

Kalamazoo and Allegan cos., to Messrs. Sherwood and Hawes, Kalamazoo.

St. Joseph co., to W. O. Austin, White Pigeon.

Berrien and Cass cos., to Geo. Goodman, Niles.

These are all to whom we can get access by express. Those living in other counties must embrace opportunities of sending for them to the office; and we, on the other hand, will omit no opportunity of forwarding them. It would be very expensive sending them by mail, eighteen cents prepaid, and double that if not, being the postage. It is desirable, that when any one calls for them, he should take all which are to go to his county.

There are many who will be entitled to still another volume.

As Mr. Isham has had a good many applications from those who wished to purchase, it may be proper to state that he is not the publisher of the book, and has no control over the sales. They can be had, however, of all the booksellers in Detroit, and soon, if not now, from all the retailers in the State.

P. S. Should any have been overlooked in the parcels sent out, they shall be supplied upon information being given.

A Michigan Farmer.

We have on hand for the next number, some of Mr. S. B. Noble's "Rambles," the publication of which, we were obliged to postpone for the present month, for want of room. But there is one extract from a visit to the town of Superior in Washtenaw, which we cannot allow to pass even for this month, as it shows the way in which Michigan Farmers are made and grow up. Mr. Noble, says:

"We visited Jotham Goodale, Esq., during our visit to the town of Superior, and were highly pleased to make his acquaintance. Mr. Goodale is one of the best specimens of the *Michigan Farmer*. He came into this State when it was but a wild and little known territory, and settled in Superior, in 1826. He was then a young man, with nothing but his hands and his health to depend on, and when he arrived at Ypsilanti, had only twelve dollars in his pocket. He immediately hired out by the month, and thus earned the price of his first eighty acres. He has now surrounding his place in one parcel, four hundred acres of choice land, under a good state of cultivation, with all the buildings, barns, sheds, &c., to make his home a most desirable one. It is such persevering industry and economy as his life exhibits, that has made Michigan one of the first agricultural states in the Union. Mr. Goodale has a fine herd of improved Short-Horn Cattle, consisting of some fourteen full bloods, and thirteen three-quarter and half-bloods. Many of his cattle for size, appearance, form and good points are equal to any that we have come across in our

travels. Most of his stock is from the well known bulls, Cadmus and Splendor, and the Rocket and Splendor families, which Mr. Goodale was one of the first to introduce into this vicinity, and as we believe, into the State."

Broom Corn.


We made some inquiries relative to the value of a crop of Broom Corn, a few days since, of A. L. Chapman, of Livonia, who raised the present season, nine acres of Broom Corn. Mr. Chapman, estimates there will be three hundred bushels of seed, and about one and three-fourths tons of brush on his nine acres, which, as he believes, will make the account stand thus:

300 Bushels Seed, equal to as many Bushels of Oats, or..	\$112 50
1½ Ton of Brush, \$90 per ton.....	157 50
Total.....	\$270 00

From the \$270 should be deducted the expense of labor and use of land, which is about equal to that of raising corn. It will then leave a handsome balance for profits. The crop of seed is at the rate of thirty-three bushels per acre; fully equal to the average raised crop of oats; and allowing the seed to be equal to oats, and we think it is equal, (weight considered), then the brush is a clear gain over an oat crop, and the oat crop must be unusually good to yield the same number of bushels; judging from a crop of broom corn which we once raised, we have long thought it far better than oats for feed.

MADDER.—In referring to the cultivation of madder in the last number, we informed our readers that Mr. William Smyth had a crop which he was about to take up this fall, and from which he could furnish seed to those who wanted it. The name ought to have been WILLIAM SMYTH FARMER of Berrien Springs, and we hope those who wish for seed will take notice of this correction.

THE TOLEDO NURSERY.—We have received the Descriptive Catalogue of the Toledo Nursery, conducted by Messrs. MADDOCK, PERIGO and PRENTICE, and find that they offer a very full assortment of choice fruit and ornamental trees, to those who are setting out orchards or making plantations and improvements. These gentlemen have also purchased the stock lately owned by Mr. Charles Downing, the successor of the late lamented A. J. Downing, at Newburgh, on the Hudson River. The facilities which railroad communication affords to reach Toledo, from Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, together with the fine assortment of trees they offer to the public, ought to induce the farmers and settlers along those roads, to give these nursery men ample encouragement, as in selecting trees to set out, they might go farther and fare a great deal worse; besides, if any mistake is made, the nursery man near home is the one to remedy it.

 We wish to call the attention of our readers in Van Buren and adjoining counties, to the Nursery of A. A. Olds, situated in the town of Hartland, about eighteen miles west of Paw Paw. We are informed by Mr. Olds that he has a good assortment of the various kinds of fruit trees now for sale.

THE PATENT REPORTS.—We have to return our thanks to the Hon. Lewis Cass for a copy of the Patent Reports for the past year. As this is the first manifestation we have had that our representatives in Congress deem it necessary to keep an agricultural paper posted up on statistics or general information as furnished by Congressional documents, we feel this kind remembrance of us the more sincerely, it being something new.

LARGE PLUMS.—Mr. R. T. Borden, of North Easton, says, in the *Albany Country Gentleman*, he has Washington plums six and a half inches in circumference, and wants to know whether there are larger plums raised in the Empire State than his own. We do not know what there may be in the Empire State, but we refer him to the plums mentioned in the last number of the *Farmer* as raised by Mrs. Euphemia Ashley, at Ashley, in Macomb county of this State. We think they will be hard to beat any where, and they exceed his measurement by an inch.

WILSON'S PREMIUM CORN AND COB MILL.—Among the improved machines which drew a first class premium at the State Fair, was the corn and cob mill presented by J. T. Wilson of Jackson. We regret there was no means of having the utility of this machine tested at the State Fair, as without seeing it in operation we cannot speak of its capability to do all that is claimed for it. The exhibitor informed us that it was a combination for breaking the ears of corn, and grinding both cob and kernels into a coarse meal for feed. It is intended to be operated either by horse, water, or steam power. Mr. Wilson also states that he would like to make arrangements for its manufacture, with some establishment which has the facilities for turning them out in large quantities at a cheap rate for farmers' use, as he has not the means of doing it himself.

FOLGER'S PANORAMA.—We would call the attention of our readers to Folger's Grand National Panorama, now exhibiting in the western part of this State. We are informed by the proprietor that he will soon exhibit it in the eastern counties and at Detroit. The painting is well executed, and cannot fail to interest all who visit it.

This magnificent Historical Painting covers over 6,000 square feet of canvas, and exhibits over forty scenes of the deepest interest in the eventful life

of Washington during the American Revolution—200 square feet of canvas being continually before the audience. This Painting is the production of a MICHIGAN ARTIST, and is the only one of the kind in existence.


THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society of Michigan, with Reports of County Agricultural Societies for 1852. Published by order of the Legislature. Prepared by J. C. HOLMES, Secretary. Lansing: Printed by Geo. W. Peck, Printer to the State.

We have received from the hands of the Secretary of the State Society, a copy of this valuable Report for the year 1852. It makes a neatly bound volume of 528 pages, containing the Constitution of the Society, the laws passed relating to the Society, the transactions of the Executive Committee, the Reports of the Committees on the articles exhibited at the Fair of 1852, with a list of the articles exhibited; communications from the owners of the prize Cattle and Horses, detailing their pedigree and other matters connected with their introduction into this State. The Report contains also, several articles on matters connected with Agriculture, which we shall notice more at length in future numbers. Reports are printed of the proceedings of nineteen County Societies.

Portraits are given of several of the animals which took Premiums at the Fair of 1852, and which are known as valuable for improving the stock in the several neighborhoods in which they are located. Some of these engravings have not had justice done them by the printer, and hardly give a just idea of the originals. The bull "Young Splendor" is good, and so is "Guelph;" but we think that the Devon bull "Matchless," belonging to O. W. & G. P. Bennett, is a far better and handsomer animal than his portrait represents him to be. The Artist has not done him justice. Some of the other engravings are very good, particularly the one of Young Sampson.

NEW PERIODICAL.—The *Parlor Magazine* is a new work recently started in Cincinnati. The October number contains 64 pages of select reading matter, and two fine engravings. It is a work of high-toned moral sentiment, and will meet with a warm welcome, as it will supply the wants of many families where the lighter literature of fashionable magazines is considered unprofitable.

Terms, 20c. per copy, or \$2 per annum in advance. Address Jethro Jackson, 180, Walnut st., Cincinnati.

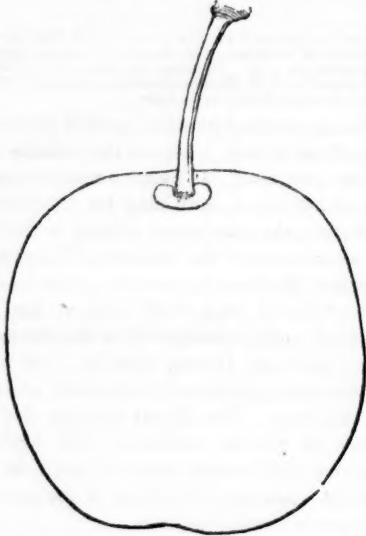
 Heavy carrot crops for cattle, will soon return carats of gold.

CAMPBORATED OIL.—Two ounces of pulverized camphor is to be added to four ounces of sweet oil which must be permitted to stand till the camphor is dissolved. This is an excellent application to the bowels in chronic diarrhoea.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

S. B. NOBLE, EDITOR.

General Hand Plum.



This is a variety of plum that is coming into very general cultivation for market, owing to its great size. The attention of the late Mr. Downing was called to it in 1849 and 1850 by several persons who were pleased with the great size of the fruit, and the excellent bearing qualities of the tree, which is both productive and uniform. The fruit is "roundish-oval; the suture rather obscured; smooth; color deep yellow, faintly marked with green; flesh of tolerably good flavor, but not equal to the Washington, and placing the fruit too low for amateur cultivation." So says Mr. J. J. Thomas, in the *Country Gentleman*. Downing considered it a valuable fruit, but it had never fruited with him, we believe.

Setting Trees.

It will be advisable for those who intend transplanting trees, to see to it that they are properly set out. We advise to dig a circular hole about five feet in diameter, the first spit will be the present soil, lay this around the hole, then dig another spade deep, and if the sub-soil is not rich throw it broad-cast around, and re-place the first spading or soil in the hole, adding to it a quantity of rich soil or compost. Place a quantity of good soil in the center in the form of a mound, so that the tree may be nearly as high as when growing in the nursery. In this mound place the tree, and fill in with a rich compost or soil, carefully pressing the earth around the roots, being careful to place the roots as near their natural position as may be. Do this with

the fingers, and fill up under each range of roots, and then place the roots as before. After all the roots are properly placed and covered, fill up the hole and gently press with the foot. Should any of your trees be crooked or having an inclination, place it leaning to the point from which the most wind prevails generally, N.W. The wind pressing upon the top will generally cause young trees to grow quite straight. Trees set out as above directed scarcely fail to grow and do well, either in the fall or spring. When set in the fall it ought to be done early as possible.

Fall Sown Annuals.

Perhaps many of our lady readers are not aware that there are some annuals which if sown in the fall will come forward and make a most beautiful bloom early in the summer. Among these stand first and foremost, the Dwarf Larkspurs, which for beauty of foliage, variety of color, and certainty of re-paying any pains that may be expended in their cultivation, cannot be exceeded. The Lady in Green, or Love in a Mist, is another of the annuals that may be sown in the fall, and the Yellow Coreopsis, will also bloom much earlier if started in the fall. To have the larkspurs succeed well, it is necessary to sow them on a bed by themselves richly manured with old compost or well-rotted manure, and the ground should be well and deeply spaded and raked fine before the seed is sown, which may be in drills about eight or ten inches apart. In the spring if the plants happen to come up too thick, they may be trimmed out. They may also be sown so as to flower in succession. If the plants are started in the fall so as to get a good growth, they will flower early in the spring. If sown so that they make little growth in the fall, they will flower about a month later, and just as the former ones have begun to fade. If the seed is sown so that the plants do not come up late in the fall, the flowering is put off still later, but it is not so late as that of the plants raised from seed sown in the spring. If plants when they first begin to grow in the spring, are watered with the drainage of the stable or cow-house, diluted with water, their bloom will be much richer than if left without being attended to.

Apple Worm.

Apple trees did not generally set fruit well in the eastern portions of the state. The more northern and western parts have more apples in proportion to the number of the trees. The apple worm has scarcely shown his head in the western portions of this state and the northern part of Indiana, except in a few localities. In the more eastern portion the worm has destroyed nearly all the apples, and we hope a sufficient number of cultivators have ex-

perimented, and that some of the experiments have been successful in destroying the worm, and if any such then may be we hope to hear from them. Our own experiments proved an entire failure, and the consequent loss of all our apples. We have some of the worms preserved in dirt in close quarters, and intend to ascertain when they become the miller, and how they look.

Complaints are quite common that nearly all of the apple trees set last spring, have been destroyed by the borer. We hope this subject may be investigated, and a proper remedy found and speedily applied.

Hardy Bulbs.

Bulbs that have been taken up and intended for re-planting should be attended to this month, if not already done, and bulbs may be removed with safety and again set in—the soil should be loose and rich, and bulbs placed deep in proportion to their size; tulips and hyacinths say three inches deep, smaller ones less, and larger ones more. Hyacinths and others intended for winter flowering may be kept dry till January or February—and placed in glasses as directed last month, page 309.

The Garden.

The haulm and flowering stems of all plants, grass, or weeds, should be removed from the garden in the fall, and a coating of manure placed in and spaded in. This fall spading, by laying in ridges as much as possible, destroys many worms, and the soil is exposed to the action of the frost, by which it is fitted for working earlier in the spring than it otherwise would be.

Ornamental trees and shrubbery, and perennial flowering plants, may be transplanted early this month with safety.

PRESERVATION OF ROOTS FOR THE TABLE.—Beets, carrots, and other roots designed for winter use, are much better if when placed in the cellar, they are put in a box or barrel and placed in layers, with a layer of dirt between each layer of roots. This prevents their wilting and they are much finer for the table. Potatoes are much better if placed in the same way, covered partially with dirt. Most vegetables are better kept in a dry, cool, cellar, and ought not to be warmer than about 40 degrees Fah.

Apples should be kept in a cellar as little above the freezing point as possible, say 35 deg., and kept dry.

The Cultivation of the Peach.

MR. JOHNSTONE:—Having in a former article given my views as to the location and soil for a peach orchard, I wish now to give some suggestions as to

pruning, setting, and the application of proper substances to prevent decay.

The surplus wood should be cut off the same year that it grows—to illustrate—young trees that start from the pit in the spring generally have branches from the ground to the top as well as budded trees of one years growth.

As the proper age for setting is one year, the cultivator should commence in July—say about the middle, to cut off the lower limbs and continue lopping until about the middle of August,—trimming them up to the desired height for the body, which, if their growth is thrifty will be accomplished the first season. The consequence will be that the wounds will be grown over the body formed and become smooth the first season.

If this seasonable pruning is delayed and the trees set without it, at least one year's growth will be lost from the superabundance of top, or the wounds made by pruning when the growth is not thrifty. I have trees six feet in height grown the present season with good smooth bodies and well formed tops that were treated in this manner.

It is generally advisable to set peach trees in the spring, though for most other fruit trees, fall setting is preferable.

If you have a clay or gravelly soil, and no other should be used for the peach, dig the pits for setting them in the fall, at least three feet across and fifteen inches deep. If you throw in and around a little ashes or lime it will be better. Set the trees about twenty feet apart one way, and from twelve to fourteen the other. The land can then be cultivated for two years, which is long enough if you afterwards keep it cultivated around the tree, putting on ashes, lime, and marsh muck, and when the tree shows signs of decay from the "yellows" add a little salt and iron scales, filings and cinders from the smith's shop.

The importance of this branch of Horticulture is beginning to be felt, and many of our citizens who have suitable locations and soil, are making arrangements to set out large peach orchards next spring. I am of opinion that with the present facilities for transportation, the business cannot be over done. With the whole upper Mississippi valley open to us as a market, fruit raising in Michigan can easily be made the source of much wealth, besides giving pleasant employment to many whose constitutions forbid the hard labor of the farm. **W. HOWELL.**

JONESVILLE, Mich., Sept. 22, 1853.

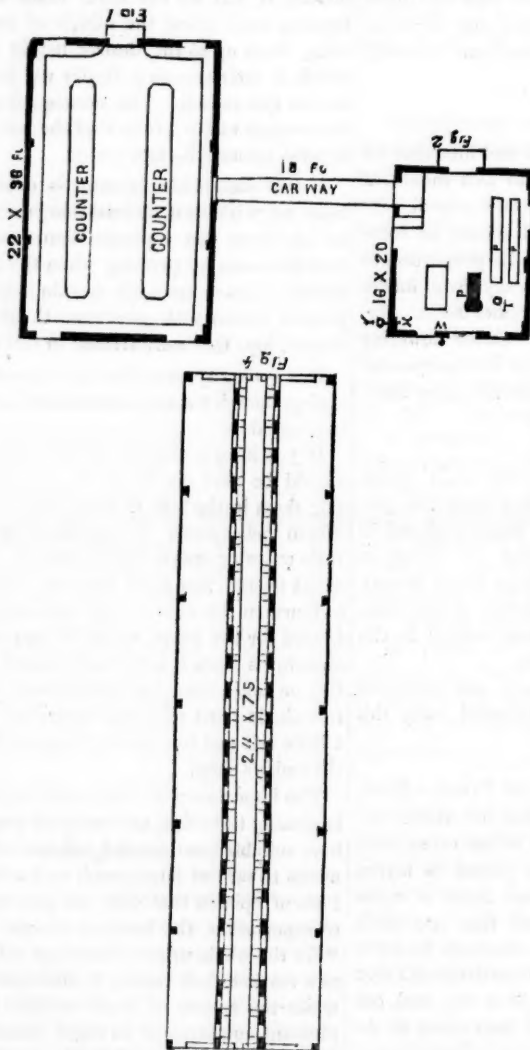
CRAMP IN THE STOMACH.—Take a tea-spoonful of sulphuric ether, and three grains of pulverized camphor.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—Take sub-carbonate of potash 20 grains, cochineal 10 grains, white sugar 1 oz., water 6 ounces, and mix thoroughly together.—Dose, a tea-spoonful three or four times a day.

Dairy Buildings.

In connection with the important business of making cheese, it is very necessary to know something of the expense of erecting the necessary buildings to carry it on successfully. While we shall be happy at all times to hear from our own farmers within the State of Michigan on this subject, we believe at the present time it will not prove uninteresting if an opportunity of becoming acquainted

with the plans of buildings and fixtures by some of the experienced dairymen of other States is presented occasionally. The following description and account of expenses are those presented by Mr. Paris Barber, of Cortland county, in the State of New York, to the State Agricultural Society in 1851, and for which he was awarded a premium. It is accompanied by the cuts of the plan and elevation to make it as plain as possible to the reader.



PLAN OF P. BARBER'S DAIRY BUILDINGS.

CHEESE-ROOM—22x36.
Fig. 1. Showing the counters or shelves of the dairy-room.
2. Work-room—16x20
3. Car-way from store-room to work-room.
4. Store-room—24x75 Stalls for 50 cows.
5. Elevation of building.

F. Furnace.
C. Counters.
PP. Presses.
T. Tub of hot water.
W. Spring water.
X. Conductor a.
Y. Reservoir.

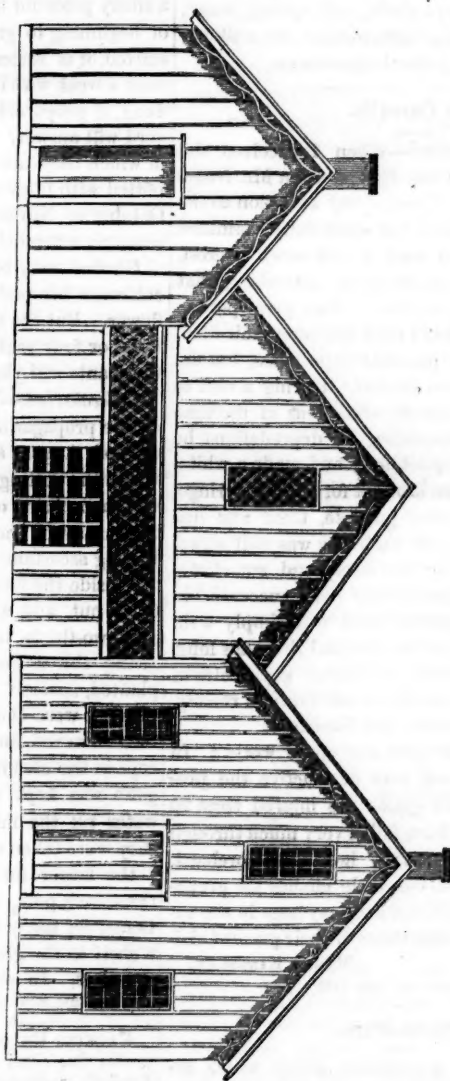
Mr. Barber says: "In submitting my plan, I will simply say, that in getting up my cheese dairy buildings and fixtures, the first point aimed at was economy in construction, with the greatest convenience in all its parts for labor-saving, which I consider the all-important part in dairying. My cheese or store-room is 22 by 36 feet, it stands one foot from the ground, and is thoroughly banked

upon the inside of the wall to prevent frost. It is planked, and then boarded up and down, and battened. Inside is finished by a narrow lath over each crack, and lathed and plastered in the usual way. The floor is lined to make it firm and tight, and planed and jointed. The counters or shelves are around the outside and two through the middle of the room, two tier deep; the lower one is

six inches from the floor; the space between is two feet three inches; the post or legs are turned to prevent bruising the cheese in turning. The room will hold, with the present shelves, 250 cheese, pressed in an 18-inch hoop, and by the addition of another tier of shelves, the number could be greatly increased. The windows have sliding shutters on the inside, by which I can make it dark, and wire gauze on the outside, to prevent flies; both of

which you will readily see is of great importance. There is a large store-room above, with a swing stairway, to rise and fall as needed. The room is so tight and well built, that I have not had any trouble in keeping the cheese from freezing during the coldest weather, with an ordinary stove. Cost of building, all complete, \$282.92, (builder's bill.) My work-room is 16 by 20 feet, it is 18 feet from the store-room, and is connected with it by a car-

BARBER'S ELEVATION DAIRY BUILDING.



way, and saves carrying the cheese by hand. The building is finished in a similar manner to the first described. I have a constant supply of soft spring water, running from a spring on the farm. The apparatus for the manufacture of cheese, consists of a furnace or steamer for heating water and scalding whey; two cisterns, wooden one, and a tin

one, fit for the manufacture of cheese; presses; tub for hot water; conductor for conveying the whey to the reservoir. Cost of room, \$125.50. My milking-barn or shed is 24 by 75 feet, with stalls and feeding-boxes for 50 cows; the doorway is paved with stone; it has swing gates on the sides, and is six feet in the rear of the two buildings re-

ferred to, which makes it very easy of access for the milkers; it also makes a division in my cattle-yard, and affords a fine large loft for storing hay or corn fodder. Cost \$180.50. The cost of the three buildings is \$588.92.

The advantages claimed are: first, economy of construction; second, facilities for doing work; third, preventives against flies, (by dark shutters and wire gauze for windows); fourth, security against freezing in winter; fifth, internal arrangements, (counters, &c.); sixth, soft spring water, drainage, &c.; seventh, conveniences for milking, feeding, &c.; eighth, general appearance.

The Curculio.

MR. JOHNSTONE—*Sir*:—When I received the September number of the *Farmer* from Mr. Noble at our county fair, he directed my attention to the Curculio question, which was quite fully examined in that paper. I have read it with much interest, and it is with the hope of saying something that may have a tendency to destroy that great pest to our summer fruits, that I offer this communication. I cannot speak from personal experience, but am assured of its complete success. During a visit to a brother in Massachusetts, which was at the time the curculio was commencing its depredations, he procured some good quicklime, and made a whitewash in a tub. He then brought forward his syringe, made for this particular purpose, filled and discharged it repeatedly till each tree was well whitewashed. By watching his trees, and sometimes giving a second portion, he was very successful in saving fruit. The syringe used was simply a tin tube about 3 inches in diameter and 18 inches long, one end covered with tin, perforated with holes of sufficient size to let the whitewash through readily, and then a follower to fill and discharge.

What are we to do with the apple worm? In this vicinity it has been very destructive the present season. My own apples are injured from 20 to 25 per cent. They have fallen very much through the season; but as I kept my hogs in the orchard, I think they have had but little chance for propagation. Last year I did not keep my hogs in the orchard, which may be the cause of their present visitation

MOSES KINGSLEY.

GRAND PRAIRIE, Kalamazoo co., Oct., 1853.

Floriculture.

There are some greenhouse plants which are great favorites with amateurs, both because they are easily raised, and because when raised they amply repay the care which has been expended on them. Among the plants which flower all winter, when there are but few others in bloom, and one which is a great favorite with the professional florists, is the Chinese Primrose. These plants are

easily raised from seed with a little care. The seeds are sown in the early part of August, in a very light sandy earth, and so as to be just covered, in any kind of a shallow pan, and kept in a warm, rather shady place. Just as soon as the plants are an inch to two inches high, they are transplanted by the gardner and put into pots, each plant being kept separate; and the pots are filled with a compost made of leaf-mould, old cow manure, and sandy earth. After potting, the plants should be kept in a shady place for a few days, till they give evidence of beginning to grow. As soon as they are well started, it is recommended that they be watered once a week with liquid manure made from pigeon's dung, if procurable; but the manure of the fowl-yard will answer. When they fill the small pots in which they are first put, they ought to be repotted with large eight or twelve-inch pots, about October or November, in which they will flower, if properly attended to, all winter nearly.

Gladioli may be easily raised from seed, if any cultivator has patience enough to wait for them to flower. But the sower of the seed will have to wait three or four years from the time of sowing before the plants will yield any flowers.

Calceolarias.—The *Scottish Florist* thus writes on the propagation of the *Calceolaria*: "About the end of August a patch of ground was selected where the cuttings were to be planted, a hand-glass was then placed on the spot, and pressed firmly on the surface of the soil, so as to mark the size of it. Having ascertained the size of the hand-glass, the soil inside the mark to the depth of six inches was taken out, and a compost made of one-third sand and two-thirds leaf-mould put in its place: after giving this a gentle watering, the cuttings were planted, covered with the hand-glass, and shaded till they were thoroughly rooted; the shading was then removed, and air admitted day and night, except in the case of severe weather, when the hand-glass was kept close. They required very little water till the middle of October, at which time they were taken out of the cutting-bed and potted—the larger into five-inch and the smaller into three-inch pots, using the same compost as mentioned for the cuttings. They were all wintered on a shelf in the green-house, about ten inches from the glass. In watering, care was taken not to wet the foliage, and not one was spoiled by being damp.

PACKING PEACHES OR SOFT FRUIT.—Hay cut into pretty fine chaff is recommended by some of the English gardeners as better than cotton to pack peaches to send to a distance. Each fruit ought first to be wrapped in paper, and then the box or keg ought to be packed full and solid in the chaff, just as you would eggs, and headed up so as to leave no vacant space. The same writer remarks that he has found cucumber leaves the best material for preserving the bloom on grapes when sent to a distance.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Editorial.

There are yet on hand a few letters from Lady correspondents, some of them written as long ago as last winter and spring, before the *Farmer* came into our hands. We have room now only to make a few remarks on some of them, and offer suggestions to our future contributors. Many of the letters we receive are entirely irrelevant and unsuited to the pages of such a work as this. Among these are long poems copied from old papers and sent to us for re-publication. If we were compiling a general scrap-book this would do very well, for we have some fine things of the kind sent us. The poem by Miss Gould, entitled "The Mother's Treasure" is tender and beautiful, and, as the fair copyist says, "will find a response in every mother's heart;" but it is quite too long for the limited Ladies' department of the *Farmer*: besides, there are other papers and periodicals where it would be much more appropriate. Of the same class is the long and neatly written letter signed "Adeline" of Saline. As a composition descriptive of country scenery it is very well, but it is the same story of dewy morn and sultry noon and twilight's peaceful scenes that Nature herself and all her poets and romancers have been repeating to us for ages. Our fair friend says she is "a farmer's daughter in *reality* as well as in *heart*;" she is evidently acquainted with the pen too, and we hope she will apply it to something practical and let us hear from her again. (Is there not a slight ornithological error in talking about nightingales in Michigan?)

Another friend from Hamtramck compliments us by saying that our periodical had been substituted in place of another in their family because, "upon comparison" ours "was found to be the most practical." That is the hinge upon which our success must turn. That is the point toward which we wish our lady correspondents to direct their energies. Be practical. There are other channels for poetry and sentiment, here we want your experience.

"A Daughter of Michigan" writing from Hadley says, "How often do we hear the young house-keeper enquiring how to do this or that kind of work and saying that her mother never taught her such things at home." Now one object of the Ladies' Department in the *Farmer* is to give instruction in the very things so necessary for these young house-keepers to know, and this must be done by relating experience. Let those who need it, ask for information as their fathers and husbands do about their plowing and crops; there are enough who are capable of imparting instruction; we hope they will not be backward, but see that this department is well sustained.

By the above remarks we do not wish to be understood as excluding from our pages everything relating to taste and beauty or to improvements in the more graceful accomplishments of life. These are as necessary to the perfection of woman's character as that she should know how to be mistress of her own household; and communications tending to cultivate a taste for the the gentler arts of gardening, floriculture, or whatever else may aid in elevating the minds of farmer's wives and daughters above the coarser labors their hands must perform, will receive as prompt attention as those relating solely to the kitchen or the dairy. Even a poem now and then, if original and appropriate and not too long will give a pleasing variety. Our brief space will not admit long sentimental letters that teach nothing, and poems entirely foreign to the nature of our work. Parodies and Ethiopian melodies would appear better elsewhere.

State Fair.

The list of articles entered and the premium list both speak well for the contributions of Michigan Ladies to the State Fair, but a view of those articles as exhibited on the ground was a much more convincing proof of their industry, ingenuity and good taste. It was gratifying to see beauty and utility combined predominating over the merely ornamental. There was a good display of fine needle-work, embroidered chair and ottoman covers, artificial flowers, and various kinds of fancy work; but the useful predominated. Flannels, rag carpets, woolen stockings, blankets, coverlets, shawls, counterpanes and quilts were piled upon the tables and filled the lines that were stretched across Manufacturers' Hall. The following were contributed by one lady alone:

Jane Mack,	Romeo,	2 pair	woolen blankets
Do.	do.	1	do coverlets.
Do.	do.	2	do. shawls.
Do.	do.	10	yards tow cloth.
Do.	do.	do.	do. c'o.
Do.	do.	do.	rag carpet.
Do.	do.	do.	white flannel.
Do.	do.	do.	salinett.
Do.	do.	do.	woolen cloth.
Do.	do.	do.	do. plaid.
Do.	do.	1	pair knit wool socks.
Do.	do.	do.	do. stockings.
Do.	do.	do.	woolen mittens.
Do.	do.	1	lb. woolen yarn.

on all, or nearly all, of which she received premiums. We were told that every article made of wool was manufactured by her own hands since the 1st of June, and from wool of this year's shearing. The yarn was particularly deserving of notice, it was of such fine yet substantial quality, and so evenly spun.

While examining these things and comparing them with some of the patch-work quilts in the same Hall, we could not help thinking how far superior in real value were the former, though the work laid out on the quilts must have cost double

the time and patience. It does seem a waste of time, to say nothing of materials that might better be made into garments, and weary eyes and hands that might be more usefully employed than in putting so many stitches on a single quilt as we saw on some of those. Blankets are cheaper and warmer, and for outside bed-covering a white counterpane or simple spread is much the neatest. One great object in these exhibitions is to cultivate a correct taste, and we appeal to the judgment of any lady who visited the Fair-ground to say if this can be done by a display of angular-leaved roses and tulips cut out of green, red and yellow cloth, and stitched upon a white ground, or by enormous, square-sided trees standing in tubs not larger than tea-cups in comparison! Such things may show a certain kind of ingenuity, but it is an ingenuity which burlesques itself by distorting nature where it means to imitate, which perverts good taste and consumes an immense amount of time and material which ought to be turned to better use. Let us hear the opinions of our correspondents on this subject.

Artists' Hall was a scene of pictured beauty. If admiration of the works of genius could make their authors happy, we are sure there must have been some happy hearts in that Hall, and really there seemed to be a self-satisfied look on every face, from the speaking countenance of F. E. Cohen's bright-eyed Carrier Boy to the long-haired countryman who raised his hat and smilingly bowed to his own image in one of Atkins & Co.'s splendid mirrors. We think few could pass through either this or Floral Hall without acknowledging the influence of taste and beauty in promoting happiness. It is true there might have been some trifling improvement in the decoration of the floral pyramid, but, taken as a whole, the effect was pleasing. The great variety of dahlias, the beautiful bouquets and vases and baskets of flowers, the pretty little statuette with its wreaths and fruits, the rustic temple, and, most touchingly beautiful of all, the mossy, flower-wreathed monument to the memory of the lamented Downing, were objects of interest and admiration.

The show of vegetables was astonishing considering the drouth of the past season. We heard many exclamations of surprise from strangers as they paused before the loaded tables to examine the productions of the Peninsular State. Fruits, too, were exhibited in great abundance and perfection. The products of the dairy were not so numerous, but the butter and cheese were said to be of excellent quality.

It is hoped that the wives and daughters of Michigan farmers who were present at this exhibition, and who intend to prepare articles for a future one, will keep in mind that improvements in

what is really useful and beneficial, either as regards comfort or good taste, are more meritorious than the most elaborate display of ingenuity and patience in the manufacture of such things as tend neither to secure the one nor promote the other.

The Farmer's Daughter.

"She may not, in the merry dance,
With jewell'd maidens vie,
She may not smile on courtly swain
With soft bewitching eye.
She cannot boast a form and mein
That lavish wealth has brought her,
But ah! she has much fairer charms,
The farmer's peerless daughter.

"The rose and lily on her cheek,
Together love to dwell;
Her laughing blue eyes wreath around
The heart a witching spell;
Her smile is bright as morning's glow
Upon the dewy plain,
And listening to her voice, we dream
That spring has come again.

"The timid fawn is not more wild,
Nor yet more gay and free,
The lily's cup is not more pure,
In all its purity.
Of all the wild flowers in the wood,
Or by the crystal water,
There's none more pure and free than she,
The farmer's peerless daughter.

"Then tell me not of jewell'd fair;
The brightest jewel yet
Is in the heart where virtue dwells,
And innocence is set!
The glow of health upon her cheek,
The grace no rule has taught her—
The fairest wreath that beauty twines
Is for the farmer's daughter.

While giving to house-keepers the advice jotted down when attending to the very important matter of house-cleaning, and the like arrangements do not omit to inform them that a few drops of carbonate of ammonia, in a small quantity of warm rain water, will prove a safe and easy anti-acid, &c., and will change, if carefully applied, discolored spots upon carpets, and indeed all spots, whether produced by acids or alkalis. If one has the misfortune to have a carpet injured by white-wash, this will immediately restore it.

DEATH ON BED BUGS.—House cleaning time has come, and good wives will be glad to learn how to cut the acquaintance of unwelcome visitors, especially such as intrude upon "scenes sacred to neatness and repose." The *Maine Farmer* vouches for the efficacy of the following recipe:

"Alcohol, half-pint; sal ammoniac, one ounce; spirits of Turpentine, half-pint; corrosive sublimate, one ounce; camphor one ounce. Put the camphor into the alcohol and dissolve it, then pulverize the sal ammoniac and the corrosive sublimate, and add to it; after which put in the spirits of turpentine, and shake all well together. This will end the days and nights too, of any bed bug it touches; and on washing the bedstead, as well as the chinks and crevices of the room with it, they become so unpleasant to this species of night walker, that they will either die or decamp for parts unknown."

EDUCATIONAL.

Augustus—What should be done with Him?

I noticed in the last number of the *Farmer* an article entitled "What shall I do with Augustus?" and have felt considerable interest in the boy since reading it. It has been my fortune to come in contact with just such dispositions, and I have generally found them to be associated with a good deal of native intelligence. Such children think and act upon the principle that the pursuit of happiness is an inalienable right, and are apt to consider all persons as unjustly or unwarrantably interfering, who interrupt them in their pursuit. It is altogether probable that "Augustus" would study his arithmetic with as much ardor as he now robs bird's nests, or would learn his grammar lesson with as much satisfaction as he now kills frogs, if he could be made to think his lessons as amusing as his cruel practices. Many of the bad practices of such boys are induced, as I believe, by the tyrannous treatment they receive at home. How many such children are sent to school only as a punishment for their disorderly conduct at home? It is no uncommon occurrence to hear parents exclaim, "Augustus must be sent to school. I can do nothing with him. He will be kept in order there." The child immediately gets the idea from this that school is a place of punishment, of confinement, and which can have no pleasures. When sent to school, he approaches it with all the repugnance that a prison would create in one who was accustomed to be

"Free as the winds that blow."

Expressions like the above, or similar ones, often cause great annoyance to the teacher; for the first opinion that the child is thus taught to learn of his teacher, is that he or she is not his friend, but his enemy, and he watches the teacher with suspicion and distrust. A boy like Augustus will enter a school-room with the determination to do as he pleases, and if he has a fancy for biting, scratching or pinching his companions, he will find a way to do it, and take his chance of escaping the treatment which he is aware, or which he fancies is natural to a school that is a prison. Much more of the misconduct of children at school is owing to the parents than is generally awarded to them, and frequently the teachers have to bear all the blame, while the child gets all the punishment.

The course I would pursue, if I were the teacher of Augustus, would be first to make him conscious I was not his bitter enemy, but one of his best friends. No one, young or old, will purposely offend any one whom he considers his friend. In my experience I have not yet met with a child that there was not some way of gaining over as a friend; and I have an idea that it may be found that Augustus can be managed, if the way to his heart is

only found out. I am aware of a case in which a perfect horror and contempt for books was created by the expressions of a parent for "book learning," and in which a love of books and a taste for study was created by simply finding out that there was some amusement and much pleasure to be gained from being able to read, by hearing a sister read aloud some anecdotes in natural history from an old almanac. Depend upon it, that as soon as Augustus gains the idea that there is as much amusement and pleasure in his books as there is in his usual pursuits, and that he learns his teacher is neither his enemy nor his jailor, he will yield, unless he is an exception to all the boys of his age I have met with. MIRON.

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 12, 1853.

A Word about School Books and School Houses.

Probably there are few subjects which are of more real importance to the maintenance of a good school in a district than the comfortable condition of the building in which it is to be kept during the season. A lady, and one who has had experience evidently, has sent us the following sketch of the building in which she was expected to instruct her scholars, and to inculcate obedience, which it is to be hoped will suggest some useful, practical hints to those who are interested with the care of school buildings. The lady has not given us her name, but her description is so good that we make her an exception to the rule of not publishing communications when the real name is not attached to them.

MR. JOHNSTONE—DEAR SIR:—I have just been reading a piece in the last number of the *Farmer*, headed "Teachers' Trials," and as it described my school pretty nearly, I thought I would finish the description.

When I commenced my school in the spring I do not think there were as many different kinds of books as there were scholars, for there were a few who had no books of any description, but the variety was great. Some brought Porter's Rhetorical Reader, some Sander's Third Reader, and some Sanders' Second Reader. The first I dispensed with entirely, and had their owners read in Sander's Third Reader, and those who brought the third read in the second; and I sent word to the parents of those without books to get them, which a few did; but there were others who said they could not afford it, so their children have had the mortification of seeing the rest of the scholars advance in learning three times as fast as they do; and in a few years these latter will think it beneath their dignity to read or spell in any other classes than the first, not thinking that they expose their ignorance to better advantage in those classes than any other. As to philosophic and algebraic classes, fortunately I have not been troubled with them; but some did bring

practical arithmetics to study, who actually could not tell how much five minus two equalled, or whether there was any difference between three times four and four times three. Such, of course, were put in the mental class; but, to their credit, they bore it all with patience, and are now quite prosperous scholars.

As I have now given a description of the school, I must also give a brief one of the house in which the parents want their children to live at least one half of their waking hours, three-fourths of the year. The house is situated but a few yards from the turnpike, with no enclosure. It is only large enough to accommodate about one half the number of scholars in the district, which is over eighty. It has never been painted, so that the siding has warped and become loose, and part of the boards have either dropped off or been pulled off. There is no lock nor latch to the outside door. Fortunately for us, this has been a dry summer, for when it rains the water leaks down through in various places. Some of the sills of the house have settled so that one part of the floor is several inches higher than another. There is no table in the house, and the desks are irregularly arranged on three sides of the room, from two to three feet from the wall; and they, instead of being flat, as they should be, are slanting, which causes more ink to be spilled and slates broken than it would cost to erect new flat ones. Behind these desks are narrow, high benches, for the scholars to be perched upon, and if they happen to lose their balance, and the centre of gravity gets beyond the point of inertia, over they go—scholars, bench and all. The plastering is off the wall in various places, and the floor is loose, so that the mice, and even snakes and lizards have come up through it.

Such is the description of the house which the inhabitants of this district have furnished for their children, while they are at home reclining upon a sofa in a well-furnished parlor, frightened at the sight of a mouse, and would not look at a snake for the world.

What wonder would it be if such parents, in their old age, should become dependent upon their children for support, and by them be sent into the garret, or some worse place, to spend the remainder of their days? No wonder at all; for with what measure we mete, it shall be measured to us again.

AUGUSTA.

A few words about the State Fair.

MR. JOHNSTONE:—Pardon me for intruding on your time, which may be taken up in giving this note of mine notice, as its contents are rather foreign to your common and legitimate business as publishers of an agricultural paper. But as the *Michigan Farmer* was the medium through which

I obtained information respecting the premiums awarded at the State Fair, held in Detroit, it seemed to justify my presumption in placing this in your hands for publication, if you deem it consistent, and likely to produce more care in selecting competent and impartial Judges, as committees on the various productions taken to the Fair.

I was looking over the list of articles in the Fine Arts Department, and at the bottom of the list, under the head of Class 5, I read "Miss Thomas, Edwardsburg, a Painting of cut flowers." Now, what is to be understood by it? Were the committee so ignorant of their duty, as to suppose it was, or might be, cut from various prints and paintings imported from the different parts of Europe? Or what did guide them into such a notice of a piece of painting, which will compete, perhaps, with any drawing and painting there exhibited? I have been told by gentlemen who saw it there, that it had no equal on exhibition; also that it was a piece very much admired by those who have a taste for, and appreciate good paintings.

Now for the benefit and instruction of the committee, I will inform them, that the flowers and basket were drawn and painted on drawing paper, then cut out and placed on canvass. If they, or others think I am rash, and censure without cause, I refer them to the piece itself, now at Mr. Gillett's in Detroit, where it can be seen. Probably some of the committee never examined it; if they have not, I advise them to; then, when they are honored with the high office of judges of fine arts, they may be better qualified, having once seen a work in which they would be puzzled to find a defect.

CASS CO.

The Markets.

DETROIT, Oct. 31, 1853.

CATTLE—Beef Cattle are not coming in large numbers. The rates in this market are \$1.50 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. In Chicago we perceive large numbers being brought to market, and the packers are busy there. The price in that market, by the last reports were, \$1.50 to \$5.50.

SHEEP—The butchers here are buying Sheep on foot at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per head. We perceive that a good many are shipping for the East. The carcasses sell at 5 cents per lb. Lambs sell at from 12s. to 14s. each.

HOGS—There are but few brought to market yet. They bring when killed from 5 to 6 cents per lb. The Cincinnati and Louisville market reports, generally appear to believe the opinion that the number of hogs to be killed this year, will largely exceed last year's crop, and that prices will not rule so high.

POULTRY—Poultry is scarce and does not come very freely. From wagons the dealers are buying chickens by the quantity, at 2s. to 2s. 6d. per pair. Turkeys are worth from 4s. to 8s., according to size. Ducks 5s. per pair; Geese 2s. 6d.

GAME—Game is not plenty in the market, and is considerably sought after.

EGGS—Very scarce. Good fresh eggs are worth 18 cents per dozen.

BUTTER—The price of butter is still high. Good fresh roll butter is not plenty, and brings from 20 to 22 cents per pound. Firkin of good quality brings 16 cents.

CHEESE—Country cheese is very scarce, and nearly all the cheese in the Detroit market comes from Ohio. It sells at 9½c. to 10½c. cents per lb.

APPLES—Good apples by the quantity are worth 4s. to 6s. per bushel. The supply at present is good.

POTATOES—Some of the potatoes that come in are good representatives of yellow soap, others are very fair and sell for 3s. to 4s. per bushel.

HONEY—Sells at 10c. to 12½ cents per pound.

HIDES—Green Hides sell for 4 cents per pound; Calf Skins are worth 10 cents per lb.

SHEEP SKINS—Bring at present \$1 a piece.

BRAN AND MIDDINGS—Bran and Shorts are selling at \$15 per ton. Middings, according to quality, are worth \$20 to \$25 per ton.

HAY—Comes in very plenty, but prices remain high. For first rate Timothy at present, \$18 per ton is asked. For common hay, Red Top and Clover, \$15 to \$16. Marsh Hay is worth \$12.

SALT—The price of Salt has advanced within the last few weeks, and is now worth \$2 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market for Flour has gradually advanced during the last month, and at one time it reached \$5.87½ per barrel. Since then it has fallen back to \$5.50, and now since the Arctic got in, bringing intelligence that leads us to believe that war is certain in Europe, prices in New York have gone up 18½ cents per barrel. This has had as yet little effect here, for our prices have been rather higher in proportion. We may look for a slight advance during the next month.

WHEAT—By the cargo, has sustained an advance of a cent or two, and is quoted at \$1.24 to \$1.25 per bushel. In the streets from wagons, it is worth \$1.16 to \$1.18 at the present date.

CORN—Old corn is selling at 62½ cents per bushel, to the retailers.

OATS—Sell very freely at 37 cents per bushel.

BARLEY—Sells according to quality, at the rate of \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per 100 lbs. In Chicago, the selling price is 43 to 46 cents per bushel.

WOOL—There is nothing doing in wool here at present, and there is a declining tendency in the eastern market, which may be recovered before spring, but the market is dull just now.

Receipts.

Cash received for *Michigan Farmer* from Sept. 23 to Nov. 1, 1853:
 Lewis Nash \$1, (St John \$3, A Clayton \$7.50, W Langley \$1, J D Wood \$1, A Duncan \$1, Henry King \$1, H Christian \$1, S B Noble \$10, T J Elwell \$1, H W Tuttle \$1, H F Hayden \$1, J D Vanhoveburg \$2, L Darrah \$5, H Haynes \$2, J Fiske \$1.50, Jeremiah Brown \$5.25, R C Glenn \$5 cts., H B Glenn \$5 cts., J H Williams \$5 cts., H M Quail \$1.13, C Burkhardt \$5 cts., J Gale \$1.25, J H Butterfield \$1, L H Hubbard \$5 cts., H C Andrews \$3, J G Blackman \$5 cts., J A White \$2, J H Langley \$1, T Burt \$1, J Fairbanks \$5 cts., G Riply \$5 cts., A Jones \$5 cts., L Fairbanks \$5 cts., M H Wakeman \$1, P Vandenburg \$1, M V Blackman \$1, O Simon \$1, S Dow \$5 cts., H C Handford \$1.75, W B Steward \$1, D Mills \$1.60, D Menzie \$1, J M Jameson \$2, J Chevelier \$80 cts., A B Copley 20 cts., W M Boden \$2, O P Davison \$1.75, J Weston \$2, W H Cook \$5 cts., J Chamberlain \$5 cts., G Landon \$1, J Graham \$1, J Bully \$1, N Loneay \$1, C P Jones \$3, E M Kingsbury \$3, Mrs E B Danforth \$375, J Canon \$1, W O Houghtaling \$5, H Wheeler \$5, M Rider \$1.50, E K Gilbert \$1, L Beach \$1.4 B Noble \$30, Hon C Waldo \$1, J Ven Eyck \$10, J J Gaylord \$1, L Foot \$5, A M Brown \$1, J Thorne \$1, L Tully \$5 cts., W C Gregory \$1.80, R S Kyle \$1.50, S Marble \$1, E H Johnson \$7, B A Cutten \$2, D Cook \$2, J T Comstock \$2, J Byers \$1, Samuel Ashman \$1, J Hallock \$5 cts., D Houghtaling \$1, A A Copeland \$5.75, J Ten Eyck \$4, C Wells \$1, C Ferguson \$1.25, W Standly \$5 cts., C Wheeler \$5 cts., B D Abbott \$5 cts., G H Switzer \$1, E E Carlton \$1, D Lowe \$1, E B Carrier \$5 cts., H Wright \$2, C B Andrews \$5 cts., N Lapham \$5 cts., R A Curran \$1, H D Seeley \$1, A L Donaldson \$1, O Eison \$5 cts., H K Fritts \$3, H Daniels \$1.50, A Dibble \$3, W Manning \$5 cts., W Blackman \$5 cts., S A Bird \$1, A Warren \$5 cts., P Stiles \$5 cts., J G Cromby \$1, I K Taylor \$5 cts., T J Spaulding \$5 cts., B F Hibbard \$1, W Hibbard \$1, A Thomas \$1, Jesse Suten \$2, J A Bacon \$1, T Lapham \$3, T Sears \$2, E Bigelow \$5 cts., C M Wood \$1, H Smith \$1.50, A Gridley \$5 cts., O Ball \$5 cts., P Buzzard \$1, P Williams \$5 cts., Geo. Hunter \$5 cts., E S Stickney \$5 cts., C T Tucker \$80 cts., D Morris \$80 cts., H W Ingersoll \$1, C E Perico \$1, Hon J M Lamb \$20.25, W Stickney \$1, H Karr \$7 cts., E E Carlton \$1, W D Martin \$1, J Ten Eyck \$1, M Rider \$1, J Pierson \$1, D S Stevens \$1, O D Snow \$1, J Halpin \$1, W Kite \$3, J Sinclair \$1, G A Lyon \$1.75, A H Otis \$3, G C Roberts \$3, S Newell \$5 cts., A B Murkhum \$1, A Mulholland \$1, W Parish \$1, D D Gillett \$1, Rev R Parker \$1, M Doyle \$1, L Sears \$1, D Case \$3, Dr H Chamberlain \$1, S Myers \$5 cts., C Hopkins \$2, J G Reed \$5 cts., S B Thomas \$75 cts., W Ques Jr \$1.40, J Grierson \$2, W Joy \$2, S Dicks \$1, S B Noble \$3, T Littlewood \$1, D G Chamberlain \$1, A Copeland \$2, R W Lawdon \$3, J Bell \$1.

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A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE owner wishes to sell his farm, situated three miles East from Kalamazoo, consisting of 19½ acres, of which about 60 acres are cleared; the remainder in good timber. There is an excellent orchard, stocked with grafted fruit of the best kind, every tree in good bearing order. A brick house with a large new barn, with well and cistern, are also on the premises. Every field is well watered. There are about 30 acres in Seeds, Clover and Timothy. The terms of purchase are liberal, and may be made to suit purchasers. B. DOUGLAS.
 Kalamazoo, Oct. 15, 1853. nov.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THIS Department will be opened for the present University year on Monday, December 1st. The following Lectures will be delivered:

1. CHEMISTRY, with its application to Agriculture, Geology, and Meteorology, four days in a week, by Prof. DOUGLASS.
2. PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY SURGERY, every day, by Rev. C. FOX.

In addition to the above, the students will have an opportunity of attending the class in Political Economy, or any other class of the Scientific Course they may select.

The Scientific Course is now fully opened, and a number of students have already been admitted to it.

Students for this Course are examined in English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra through Equations of the First Degree.

The whole Course comprises four years; and all who satisfactorily complete it, are graduated as Bachelors of Sciences, and become, like Bachelors of Arts, candidates for the higher degree of Master of Art.

Students who are prepared are admitted to an advanced standing in this Course, according to the usual practice in the Classical Course.

There is also a Partial Course for those who do not wish to become candidates for a Degree.

The Agricultural students will have access to the books in Agriculture which may be found in the University Library. A valuable addition has been made to this department of the Library by recent purchases both in Europe and in this country.

HENRY P. TAPPAN, Chancellor.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 12, 1853. novit

J. R SMITH,

MAKER OF CARHART'S PATENT MELODEONS,
 Adrian, Michigan.

I hereby certify that I have seen and examined the melodeons constructed by J. Rufus Smith, of Adrian, and that the tone is full and even, while the touch is easy and prompt. The finish of the instruments is decidedly superior. I respectfully recommend these melodeons to the public.

GEO. R. POULTON,

octly

Prof. of Music and Member of the American Musical Institute, N. Y.

SHANGHAE AND COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS FOR SALE.

A FEW pairs of these valuable Fowls for sale by the subscriber. Also a few Cocks of each variety, for which I have no makes, and will therefore sell very low;—a good chance for those who wish to improve their breed of Fowls at small expense. Mullett street, a few rods east of Pontiac Railroad, Detroit. JOSEPH HAWLEY.
 novit*

"NO WAR, NOR BATTLE SOUND!" BUT PENSIONS, BOUNTY LANDS, &C.

ALL widows of ALL officers, and ALL soldiers of the Revolutionary war, are (by an act of Congress, approved Feb. 3, 1853, entitled to a pension "for life" of the same amount their husbands drew or would have drawn had they applied. Heretofore, none were entitled only those married previous to January, 1800. Widows and orphans who have drawn FIVE YEARS' PENSION, under Act of July 4, 1836, July 21, 1848, and Feb. 22, 1849, are entitled to "FIVE YEARS' ADDITIONAL PENSION." And all widows and orphans (under 16) who have lost a husband or father in any war since 1790, are entitled to five years' pension (if not received.) Every officer and soldier who has at any time been wounded, or in any way disabled, in the service of the U. S., and in the line of his duty, is entitled to Pension for Life, according to the degree of his disability.

BOUNTY LANDS.—Every officer and soldier who have served as long as "ONE MONTH" in any war of the U. S. since 1790, is now entitled to land, if he has not received it.

Applications for Pensions, Land, or pay of any kind, will receive prompt attention by application by letter or in person to

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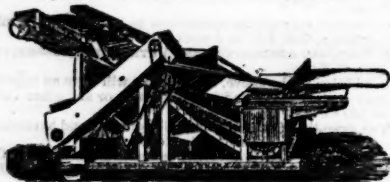
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I further notify all persons who are purchasing Horse Powers and Separators to be used in California or Oregon, that I will hold them accountable for any infringements of the rights secured to me by Letters Patent in the above machines, as I am manufacturing a Horse Power and Separator expressly designed for that section.

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